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(Third Session)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 26, 1971/Agrahayana 5, 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Conference of Income Tax Commissioners

+

*271. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :
SHRI B. R. SHUKLA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a Conference of Income-tax Commissioners held in New Delhi in August 1971 some decisions were taken to check tax evasion and to speed up assessments ;

(b) if so, the decision arrived at ; and

(c) by what time these measures will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). At the annual Conference of the Commissioners of Income-Tax held in August 1971 various administrative and technical problems were discussed. These included measures for checking tax evasion and speeding up of assessments.

No final decision about the measures for checking of tax evasion was taken at the Conference. At present, the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee (under the Chairmanship of Shri K. N. Wanchoo, ex-Chief Justice of India) have been deliberating on the various steps suggested to them for combating tax evasion. The Government will take suitable action on receipt of the report, which is expected shortly.

As regards the speeding up of assessments, the following decisions were taken :

(1) The new procedure for making assessments without calling for the assessees or their books of account introduced, with effect from 1-4-71, under the amended provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 143 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, would be followed in the bulk of the cases, pending and current.

(2) Separate counters for receiving returns of Income would be opened for scrutinising whether these are accompanied by copies of accounts and documents necessary for a speedy disposal of the assessments.

(3) The Income-tax Officers engaged solely in the assessments coming under the new procedure would be expected to dispose of a substantially larger number of assessments than done by them hitherto.

(c) The measures for speedy disposal of assessments are being implemented.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : In view of the present difficult economic situation in the country, the hon. Finance Minister was pleased to direct the Income-tax Commissioners in the conference to show dynamism and leadership in the collection of revenue and also in devising ways and means to see that evasion is stopped. When Government are trying in all possible manner of ways to raise additional resources by fresh levies on the people, may I knew whether after the conference was over, according to the direction of the Hon. Minister, whatever targeted amount for collection was fixed for the current year was realised, whether any new and fresh drive was launched, and if so, whether it has shown any result to collect more than Rs. 500 crores of arrears of tax ? Has any progress been made in this

direction so that these arrears may be recovered at least by the end of the current year ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, the Finance Minister has instructed the Commissioners that apart from speeding up all the current collections, at least about Rs. 60 crores of arrears should also be collected in this year as a drive to meet the financial stringency which we are facing. I agree with the hon. Member that in this context of serious financial stringency, we have to make a sustained effort to see that current dues as well as arrears are collected. The conference of the Commissioners took note of this and took various administrative and technical decisions. In the reply I have indicated that only in so far as the general question of evasion of tax which is now currently engaging the attention of a high-powered committee, and whose report is expected shortly, is concerned, they have not taken any decision ; they are deliberating on that. If the hon. Member wants, I can indicate various technical and administrative decisions which have been taken.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : My first question was not answered. I will come to the second question, and you do not also allow preambles. What I wanted to know from the hon. Minister is when the hon. Finance Minister has given specific directives that, in view of the financial constraints which the Government have at this moment, arrears including current dues should also be collected by the year end, what is the amount, and whether it is the targeted amount and how much was collected and how much of arrears has been collected. That has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER : He says why not the whole amount, and why this targeted amount of Rs. 60 crores. That is what you mean.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : No, Sir. He wants to know the progress of the collection. As I had indicated, it will not be possible for me to say it immediately. If the hon. Member wants, I will find out what has been the progress of collection. But the real figures will be available only at the year-end. The determination and the drive to collect as much of current dues as well as arrears have been indicated. I have also indicated the targeted amount of collection which the Finance Minister had indicated.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Sir, you will have to help us. Why I am pressing this so much is because of this. Now, by the various measures being taken, we are asking the people to pay Rs. 70 crores a year, and rightly so. Are we not entitled to know what specific steps have been taken at least to convince the people, in view of the spiralling of arrears and the situation which the Government are facing ? And I wanted to know the amount which should be a sizeable collection, so that the people will also be prepared to pay even Rs. 100 crores more.

Secondly, the hon. Minister has just pointed out that specific measures for preventing tax evasion have been taken, on which they had deliberations previously also on the reports from another committee. They have sent it for suitable action to the Wanchoo Committee. I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing. All these years the measures to check tax evasion have been gone into by various committees, and the hon. Finanee Minister told this House that very soon the measures by which tax evasion could be checked would be placed before the House. I would like to know whether they will lay on the Table of the House the report of the committee to check tax evasion which has been before them, and what specific measures they have again suggested to the Wanchoo Committee for avoiding tax evasion.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This question of tax evasion has been generally under consideration, and various suggestions have been made, and we had placed also before the House from time to time various administrative, legislative and other measures that have been taken to plug the loopholes. It is a long list of various administrative and legislative measures taken from time to time. If he wants, I can place it on the Table of the House. There is no difficulty about that.

The only point is that because the committee is also deliberating, and it has also examined witnesses, and it has the advantage of all the reports that are there, and since their report is coming very shortly, I am only trying to point out that the Commissioners did not come to any specific conclusions which I can place here. But the Commissioners also discussed out of their own experience what are the new administrative and other measures that have got to be taken and initiated.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : May I know whether there has been any appreciable improvement in the position of tax collection after these measures have been taken ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Yes, Sir. From time to time, as far as current collections and arrears are concerned, there has been appreciable improvement. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : There are three aspects of this question : tax evasion, arrears and under-assessment. I want to know from the Government whether there is any under-assessment by the income-tax officers and whether anything has come to the notice of the Government. If so, what steps do the Government propose to take ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This is a very specific question. There is also under-assessment, there is evasion and there is concealment. All these evils are being tackled.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Government be good enough to say what is the definition of arrears ? What is included in arrears ? Does it mean the amount assessed, and will it include anything that is questioned ? What exactly is the precise definition of income-tax arrears to which he has referred ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : What the hon. Member is referring to—and I have on a previous occasion also greed with him—is that there is a difference between the gross demand raised and the net arrears. For instance, the gross demand raised is about Rs. 800 crores ; the net collectable arrears that is there is Rs. 500 crores which I have indicated.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सत्य है कि इस सम्मेलन में यह भी सुझाव दिया गया कि कुछ आयकर अधिकारी सीधे पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के माध्यम से ले लिए जाते हैं, जिन्हें कोई अनुभव नहीं होता है और जो बीस साल का अच्छा अनुभव रखने वाले अधिकारियों के ऊपर अफ़सर बना कर बिठा दिये जाते हैं और इस कारण विभाग में असंतोष पैदा होता है और वह काम करने में तथा टैक्स वसूल करने में असफल रहता है ; यदि हां, तो मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल टैक्स इवेजन के बारे में है। आप ने कहां से कहां जोड़ दिया ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As you have remarked, Sir, this question does not arise. The main question is about evasion, arrears and black money. He is referring to direct recruits which is a larger question.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : It is very true that the Revenue Board and the income-tax officers are very vigilant to collect as much money as possible. But may I know whether it is not true that some of the parties are willing to compound the cases but the cases are not compounded for some reasons ? Are you willing to have the cases compounded so that as much money as possible may be collected as quickly as possible, to give you more money, taking into consideration the emergency ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is precisely the compounding of cases that requires a very detailed examination.

MR. SPEAKER : This has already taken 15 minutes. Next question.

Decline in Profit of the Nationalised Banks

*272. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a decline in the profit of the 14 nationalised banks ;

(b) how it compares with that of the other scheduled banks ; and

(c) the reasons for this decline ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There has been no decline in the aggregate net profit of the fourteen nationalised banks, taken as whole, in the year 1970 compared to that of 1969. The aggregate net profit of the banks for the period 19-7-1969 to 31-12-1969, the whole year 1969 and the year 1970 were Rs. 3.25 crores, Rs. 5.98 crores and Rs. 6.90 crores respectively. There has thus

been a significant increase in the aggregate net profit of the year 1970 compared to the profit of the year 1969 and this increase compares favourably with that of the other scheduled banks.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री बेकारिया : क्या यह सत्य है कि बैंकों की ऊपर वाली नौकरशाही अपने पहले मालिकों की सलाह पर इस तरह से काम कर रही है कि डिपाज़िट घटते जा रहे हैं और यद्यपि एक साल मुनाफा बढ़ा है, लेकिन धीरे धीरे वह घटता जायेगा ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं नहीं जानता कि आनरेबल मेम्बर को कहां से यह इत्तिला मिली है। मैंने कहा है कि डिपाजिट मोविलाइजेशन बढ़ता जा रहा है और चूंकि डिपाजिट मोबिलाइजेशन बढ़ता जा रहा है, इसीलिए प्राफिट भी बढ़ता जा रहा है।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : The question was in respect of the profit ratio of the 14 nationalised Banks as compared with the private commercial Banks, but the hon. Minister has replied about the aggregate profit. Aggregate profit is different from profit ratio. I would like to know whether the profit ratio of the nationalised Banks has declined as compared with the other Scheduled Banks. Secondly, the hon. Minister has said that in the year 1970 there has been decline. Is it due to the fact that large advances have been made by the nationalised Banks to the Government for meeting its non-productive expenditure ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The hon. Member has now raised another aspect of the question. The question does not mention the profit ratio as compared to the other Scheduled Banks.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : It is printed.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : May I read the Question which I am answering ?

"whether there has been a decline in the profit of the 14 nationalised banks ;"

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, they are correct. There is a correction slip on this question.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The correction slip was not with me: but I am prepared to answer the Question. Certainly this was not before me when the Question was there. I would request the Lok Sabha Secretariat to keep us informed properly about it.

MR. SPEAKER : May I say that the word "ratio" was deleted from the question.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Deleted by whom ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is the correction slip in which the word "ratio" is deleted from the Question.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is exactly what I am saying. I do not want to take cover under a technicality, I am prepared to answer the question.

What is the concept of profit ratio ? The profit ratio is the relationship between the profit and the totality of the working capital of the Banks. This is what, really speaking, it is. If we take this fact into consideration, then as compared certain categories of Banks, particularly the foreign Banks which are functioning in India, the ratio of the nationalised banks is less. In the case of the nationalised banks, it is from .1 to .4 per cent. In the case of foreign banks, it is from .4 to 1 per cent. We will have to find out the reasons. The reason is, most of the foreign banks are confined only to metropolitan cities. Their facilities for foreign exchange operation are more. The overhead expenditure of nationalised banks is increasing, because we have accepted certain social priorities in our objectives and we are increasing the number of branches. We are giving increasing attention to small accounts and naturally servicing of small accounts creates more responsibility involving proportionately larger expenditure. Foreign banks are having big accounts and those who only work on big accounts in metropolitan cities, where there are better chances of mobilising greater deposits, naturally get more advantage.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is all the more reason why foreign banks should be nationalised.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is a different matter. Really speaking, this is an unfair comparison, because we are asking the nationalised banks to undertake certain specialised functions and not merely look to the profits. The nationalised banks are certainly expected to improve upon the profits they are making before, but at the same time, also look to our social objectives and serve the neglected sector of society, which they are doing. Therefore, I would not take the profit ratio as the final criterion to compare the functioning of the foreign banks and nationalised banks.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : He did not answer the second part of my question, namely, whether the decline in 1970 is due to the large advances made by the nationalised banks to the Government for meeting its non-productive expenditure.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have said that even in the case of profit ratio of the nationalised banks, there is no decline. The difference is only between foreign banks and nationalised banks.

Requirements and estimated Production of Fertilizers during Fourth Plan

*273 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirements of fertilizers and estimated production in the country during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) how the gap between demand and production is going to be narrowed down ;

(c) whether there is any Scheme to attain self-sufficiency in fertilizers in the near future ;

(d) if so, the broad outline of such scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The following are the total requirements of fertilizers by the end of the IVth Five Year Plan in terms of nutrients :

(in lakh tonnes)

Nitrogen	P_2O_5	K_2O
32	14	9

It is presently estimated that by 1973-74 the indigenous production of fertilizers would be 18 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 4.58 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5. There are no known sources for production of K_2O in the country.

(b) The gap between total requirement of fertilizers and indigenous production is being reduced by maximising capacity utilisation in the existing units and by creation of additional capacity which in turn, is being achieved by setting up new fertilizer factories and expansion of operating units, where feasible.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A capacity of 16.68 lakh tonnes of 'N' and 5.31 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 is currently under construction. Further, a total capacity of 15.96 lakh tonnes of 'N' and 6.82 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 has been approved or approved in principle. Besides, a few proposals for establishing fertilizer projects are also under consideration of Government.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उस से कुछ ज्यादा तथ्य की आवश्यकता है । इस समय हमारी जो स्थिति है उस में मांग और राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में कितना फर्क है, इस समय हमें विदेशों से कितना मंगाना पड़ रहा है ? क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक हम आत्म-निर्भर हो सकेंगे, इसके लिए कोई योजना है ? इस समय हमारी जो आवश्यकता है और जो कमी है, इन दोनों को देखते हुए तथा इस के बाद जो मांग बढ़ती जायगी, उस बढ़ती हुई मांग को दृष्टि में रख कर, हम क्या उपाय करने जा रहे हैं ? विदेशों से इस समय हमें जो मंगाना पड़ रहा है, उस को कम करना हमारे लिए संभव है या नहीं ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय नाइट्रोजिनस

फर्टिलाइजर का जो उत्पादन है, हालांकि हमारी कैपेसिटी 13 लाख 40 हजार टन की है, लेकिन इस वर्ष उत्पादन करीब 10.28 लाख टन का हो रहा है। 1970-71 में फर्टिलाइजर की जो खपत हुई है, हालांकि टारगेटेड-कन्जम्पशन 20 लाख टन रखी गई थी, लेकिन 14 लाख 87 हजार टन की नाइट्रोजिनस फर्टिलाइजर की हुई है और 4 लाख 62 हजार टन फास्फोरस फर्टिलाइजर की हुई है। इसी वजह से हम को विदेशों से मंगाना पड़ रहा है और पहले भी मंगाते रहे हैं। लेकिन इस को हम घटाते जा रहे हैं। 1968-69 में 162 करोड़ रुपये का आया था, जबकि 1969-70 में 117 करोड़ का आया। फ़र्टिलाइजर उत्पादन की हमारी कैपेसिटी में 5 मिलियन टन का इज़ाफा इस साल और 5 मिलियन टन का इजाफा अगले साल होगा, 1975 तक हम इन दोनों में आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेंगे।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : विदेशों से जो फर्टिलाइजर आ रहा है, क्या उस को ऐसे देशों से मंगाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, जहां हम रुपयों में व्यापार कर सकते हों? क्या ऐसा सम्भव है, जिस से कि हमारे ऊपर विदेशी मुद्रा का बोझ न पड़ने पाये?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : फर्टिलाइजर की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए फर्टिलाइजर के आयात के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा भी रिलीज की जाती है। हालांकि कोशिश यह है कि रुपि-एरिया से भी मंगाया जाय, लेकिन विदेशी मुद्रा से भी मंगाया जा रहा है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : सरकार ने रुपि-एरिया से मंगाने का प्रयास किया है या नहीं, यदि किया है तो उस का क्या परिणाम निकला है? क्या वहां से नहीं आ सकता है, इसी लिए विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च करनी पड़ रही है?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : ज्यादातर फर्टिलाइजर अमरीका, जापान, ईरान आदि देशों से आ रहा है, जहां फ्री-फौरन-एक्सचेन्ज देना पड़ रहा है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैंने पूछा था कि रुपि-वाले एरिये से प्रयास किया है या नहीं?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : प्रयास का जहां तक ताल्लुक है, अगर रुपि-एरिये से मिल सकता है तो वहीं से लेने की कोशिश करते हैं। अगर नहीं मिलता है, तब दूसरी जगह जाते हैं।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : While we are spending so much valuable foreign exchange on importing fertilizers, it is a sad fact that vast deposits of fertilizer minerals which are available in our country like potash, rock phosphates and pyrites have neither been properly prospected nor have they been properly exploited The Pyrites and Phosphates Development Corporation has been sitting tight over the pyrite resources with the result that the cost of production at Ajmer has gone up from 100 to 300 per cent At Saladipura the work has not started.

MR. SPEAKER : This is giving information, not asking a question.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I want to go into the substance of the question. How could they increase fertilizer production when at Dehra Dun they have given up work for prospecting rock phosphate? At Udaipur also the position is not different. When such is the state of affairs, how will they increase fertilizer production?

MR. SPEAKER : When he asks a question, let him not give the answer. A question which gives the information is not permissible under the rules.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : How does the Minister expect to increase the production of fertilizers at a time when the basic minerals which are required for producing fertilizers are available in our country in large quantities but are not being exploited properly?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a very fine question. Now it is in proper shape.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the explanation of minerals required for the production of fertilizers is concerned, yesterday also the non. Member had mentioned it to me. As far as gypsum is concerned, its exploitation is being done jointly by the Rajasthan Government and a private party.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : That is only for 2 lakhs tonnes ; not more.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not interrupt like this.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as potash is concerned, I must make it very clear that there is no availability of potash in the country and we will have to continue the import of potash fertiliser. As far as the phosphatic fertilisers are concerned, certainly, the pyrites at Tanjore and at other places are being exploited. Their exploitation is not under this Minister. But I do agree that their exploitation has not been going on considerably well. At the same time, the hon. Member will agree that in the case of Mithapur Fertiliser Project of Tatas, we are not agreeing to the import of phosphatic acid only because we want them to use indigenous phosphates.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : How many fertiliser plants are under construction both in the private and public sector ? Are they making progress as per schedule ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the projects under implementation are concerned, there are about/project under implementation in the public sector and about 4 projects in the private sector.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I would like to know from the hon. Minister, since the demand for fertilisers is of an elastic nature, whether the calculation of 32 lakh tonnes of nitrogen has been based on the basis of effective demand on the assumption that the present price structure will continue or on the basis of merely computed demand on the basis of acreage, etc. ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I do agree that as far as the consumption pattern of fertilisers is concerned, it has been varying. In one particular year, the growth rate was about 25 per cent. Now, the growth rate has gone down. Actually, the targeted consumption of the nitrogenous fertilisers was put at 20 lakh tonnes this year but the actual consumption has come down to 14 lakh tonnes. According to the survey which is being done from time to time, a re-appraisal is being done by the Agriculture Ministry and the concerned Ministry and the Planning Commission. The present targeted consumption figures are being given a second look. They are being re-appraised. It is likely that in view of this fall in demand, the target of 1973-74 which was envisaged at 32 lakh tonnes might get revised and might become less.

श्री ओंकारलाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशों से आने वाला उर्वरक सस्ता बिकता है और हमारे यहां बनने वाला उर्वरक मंहगा बिकता है—इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सही है कि विदेशों से आने वाले उर्वरक की कीमत हमारे यहां के उर्वरक से कम है लेकिन उसमें भी अलग अलग देशों की कीमतें अलग अलग हैं जैसे अमरीका से जो उर्वरक आता है उसका 50 परसेन्ट अमरीकी शिप्स में ही आता है और चूंकि अमरीकी शिप्स का भाड़ा ज्यादा है इसलिए उसकी कीमत ज्यादा पड़ती है। लेकिन फिर भी जहां तक इसको बचने का ताल्लुक है, इंडीजिनस प्रोडक्शन और आयात किए हुए माल में यथासम्भव पैरिटी मेनटेन करने की कोशिश की जाती है और हमारे यहां का जो प्रोडक्शन है उसमें पोटाश को छोड़कर बाकी फर्टिलाइजर की कीमत फिक्स की हुई है।

सरकार द्वारा अपने अधिकार में ली गई कोकिंग कोयला खानों पर आयकरों की बकाया राशि

*275. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा अपने अधिकार में ली गई कोकिंग कोयला खानों के मालिकों पर करों आदि के रूप में भारी राशि बकाया पड़ी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक पर कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ग) उक्त बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The requisite information in respect of those owners of the Coking coal mines which have been taken over by the Government and against whom Income-tax arrears of Rs. 25,000/- and more are outstanding as on 30.9.71 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन पर सरकार का बकाया है उनसे बकाया वसूल करने का कोई प्रयास सरकार ने अब तक किया है या नहीं ?

दूसरे—क्या यह बात सच है कि जिन 214 कोयला खानों को सरकार ने अपने कब्जे में लिया है उनको मुआविजा भी दिया जाने वाला है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या मुआविजे की रकम में से जितना भी आपका टैक्स बकाया है उसे वसूल करना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The hon. Member himself has indicated that there are 214 coal mines which the Government has taken over. Now, to collect the information about these 214 coal mines spread over various Commissioners will take time. It will require considerable time and we have indicated that as soon as the information is available, we will place it before the House.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : टैक्स तो बहुत दिनों से बकाया है।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is a suggestion. In fact, this question does not arise out of this.

MR. SPEAKER : He is giving some information.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह सच है कि सरकार के अपने नियंत्रण में इन खानों को लेने के पहले बहुत सारे कोयला खान के मालिकों ने अपने कैश-बाक्स हटा लिए, बैंकों से रुपया निकाल लिया, ड्रिलिंग मशीनें उठाकर ले गए, पंप्स और दूसरे सामान उठाकर ले गए ? यदि इसकी जानकारी सरकार को है तो इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है और उनसे इन सब चीजों को वापिस लेने के लिए क्या करने जा रही हैं ?...(**व्यवधान**)...यह सब अखबारों में निकला है और स्टील एन्ड माइन्स के मिनिस्टर ने स्वीकार किया है कि मालिक लोग ये चीजें उठा ले गए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस शक्ल में आप पूछते हैं गोया इन्फार्मेशन दे रहे हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्थिति यह है कि दिल्ली से एक हफ्ता पहले ही यह चीज आउट हो गई थी और मालिकों को मालूम हो गया था इसीलिए वे सामान उठा ले गए। यदि सरकार को इसकी जानकारी है तो इस सम्बन्ध में वह कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रही है ?...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. SPEAKER : I think he wants to ask whether they were taken over along with the other machinery and equipment or not.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Actually, this particular question does not fall into this because he is asking about the arrears, it will be difficult for me to give this information. This information should be sought from the Minister of Mines and Steel.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister be pleased to state if the Government will take steps to realise the arrears before paying them the compensation ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is a matter for suggestion.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : It is not a suggestion. It is for the Chair to say whether it is a suggestion or not, and not for the Minister.

I wanted an assurance. Will the Government see to it that before the compensation is paid to the owners, the amounts that are due to the Government from these owners will be realised before paying them the compensation ?

MR. SPEAKER : On account of the outstandings against the owners.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Part (c) of the question is : 'the action taken by Government to realise the said arrears ?'. What I want to find out is : will the Government see to it that before the compensation is paid, the owners will be made to pay the arrears that were due to the Government ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a good suggestion. It is a suggestion for action. That cannot be a question. You are asking and you are suggesting something.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन खानों का सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है उन खान मालिकों पर सरकार का जो टैक्स बकाया है उसको कम्पेन्सेशन देते समय डिडक्ट कर लेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही बात तो वे पूछ रहे थे ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister was drawn to the news item which appeared in practically all the newspapers and especially, an article which came in the *Patriot* that this news was leaked out and that owners withdrew huge amounts from the various banks ? If so, I want to know as to what steps have been taken for investigating into this.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This information I don't have now. We will investigate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He says he has no information. But I have given him the information. Will he investigate into this ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he says. He has said already.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या जांच पड़ताल पूरी करके उसे इसी सैशन के अन्दर सदन में रक्खेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पता नहीं । माननीय सदस्य सब कुछ एक दम से ही खत्म न कर दिया करें कुछ दूसरे सवाल के लिए भी छोड़ दिया करें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: हम क्यों छोड़े जब वह कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे छोड़ दें तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I ask the Minister what policy they have adopted with regard to employees of this colliery which has been nationalised and also their head office staff in Calcutta ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can ask a separate question.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Taking into consideration the mood of the Government, compensation will be very little. May I know whether Government is going to contemplate any scheme to realise the arrears before the compensation is paid ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : There are certain steps that are provided in law for the recovery of arrears. Even if the Government does not pay them any compensation all the steps that are there will be taken against them for realisation of arrears. It has nothing to do with compensation.

दक्षिण बम्बई में करेंसी नोटों की बरामदगी

*276. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या माह सितम्बर 1971 के प्रथम सप्ताह में, दक्षिण बम्बई में उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग द्वारा मारे गये छापे में किसी इमारत से लगभग 15 लाख रुपये मूल्य के करेन्सी नोट बरामद हुए थे ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : ON 1-9-71, on the basis of information received, the officers of the Bombay Custom House kept a watch on a bungalow situated at Warden Road and seized Indian currency valued at Rs. 15,70,000/- from two persons who were found to be leaving the premises and making their way towards a car.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह जो 15,70,000 रुपये मूल्य की भारतीय मुद्रा जिन लोगों के पास से पकड़ी गई है वह विदेशी व्यक्ति कौन थे और यह रुपया किस उपयोग के लिए लाया गया था ? इस सिलसिले में और कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The persons apprehended gave their names as Chandrakant Aminchand Choksy and Chandrakant Karshanji Shah. The matter is under investigation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। मैंने पूछा था कि वह रुपया किस उपयोग के लिए लाया गया था क्या इस की कोई खोज की गई है ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Are they of any political parties ?

श्री के० आर० गणेश : इसकी जांच हो रही है।...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : वह सब घोटाला तो आप लोग ही करते हैं। अब अगर हम लोग आरोप लगायेंगे तो फिर आप लोग चिल्लायेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't annoy him. (*Interruptions*)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह रुपया जो आप ने पकड़ा है वह रुपया क्या आप के कब्जे में है और वह किस देश का रुपया था ?

श्री के० आर० गणेश : वह भारतीय मुद्रा थी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात है कि इस प्रकार की विदेशी मुद्रा का धंधा करने वाले काफी लोग बम्बई आदि जैसे बड़े-बड़े शहरों में मौजूद हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक के बारे में जांच पड़ताल पूरी हो जाने दीजिए उस के बाद ही माननीय सदस्य आगे बढ़ें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लोग एक बड़े विदेशी ग्रुप से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं और वह बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा का भी व्यापार करते हैं तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई खोज की है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य मंत्री जी से उन तमाम चीजों के बारे में जानकारी ले लें। अब उनके यहां पर और सवाल करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इस तरह का धंधा करने वाला एक बड़ा ग्रुप है जोकि बम्बई में धंधा करता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा तो कि मंत्री महोदय से वह सब जानकारी ले लेंगे। क्वेश्चन औवर में तो वह सारी जांच हो नहीं जाती है।

Import of Crude Oil from Iraq

*277. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether crude is proposed to be imported directly from Iraq ;

(b) whether this crude will be refined in public sector Refineries ; and

(c) whether modifications will be necessary in the existing machinery to refine this Iraqi crude ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This will be considered after the crude specifications are examined.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : What will be the cost of crude imports and what will be the value and quantity of the imports of crude from Iraq ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Nothing can be indicated about the price

Only under the agreement, Iraq has agreed to supply about one million tonnes of crude from next year, July 1972.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : In view of the uncooperative attitude of the foreign oil companies in India and in Iraq, have Government explored other sources so that we may not be in difficulty in case Iraq cuts its supply of crude in the event of any trouble with Pakistan ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : So far we have had no such indication. Let us not go on a hypothetical basis.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not think Shri Chittibabu's question, which I also wanted to ask, has been answered. He wanted to know whether in addition to Iraq, any other countries are being approached for possible alternative sources of crude so that we may not be dependent for crude only on the foreign oil companies. If so, what grogress has been made in that respect so far ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We are approaching other sources. It would not be in public interest to disclose them.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : What is the answer to part (c) ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Tests are being carried out in the Petroleum Institute. It would depend upon the test results.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Have Government taken a decision about import without taking into account the specifications of crude oil ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : No. After all, the specifications may vary slightly. This is the Persian Gulf crude which is almost equivalent to Aghajari crude. Therefore there would be no difficulty in using it. The specifications can be with regard to gravity or sulphur content.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Have Government taken a decision without going into the specifications of the crude oil ? How can the price of crude be fixed without knowing the contents of the oil, and without that how can they decide about import ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have not said that the price has been settled. We have agreed that we would take one million tonnes from next year because for our requirement at Haldia and Barauni, we require an additional quantity, apart from what we are taking from the oil companies. Therefore, additional quantities of oil have to be tied up.

With regard to specifications, they are being examined. Based on that, we shall settle the price.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Q. No. 282. Shri P. Gangadeb.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : I put the question, Sir.

SOME HON MEMBERS : This relates to the Ministry of Defence but there is no Minister from the Ministry of Defence present here to answer the question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Where is the Defence Minister ?

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members must know that the Minister of Defence is the busiest man now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I point that it is a breach of privilege of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I am here, Sir.

Steps to strengthen Indian Navy in Indian Ocean

*282. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the situation prevailing in the Indian Ocean, Government are taking urgent steps to strengthen the Indian Navy ; and

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The task of the Navy includes the defence of our coasts and island possessions and the safety of our sea-borne trade. Systematic efforts have been made in the past several years to build up our naval capability. Steps have been taken to strengthen the fleet, particularly the submarine arm and the anti-submarine naval air wing. A large programme of construction of naval ships in India, including major warships, has been under implementation. The Naval dockyard facilities on both coasts are being expanded and modernised. The Naval Commands and operational units have been strengthened and reorganised so as to provide one operational fleet each on the West and East Coasts.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know whether our Navy today at this juncture is fully prepared to defend our country and to meet the challenge of threat to our security and national sovereignty ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Yes, our Navy is perfectly capable of defending our national sovereignty. We have been taking steps to see that the Navy keeps up with the modern trends and developments.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : Our *INS Cauvery* gave a hot chase to a Pakistani submarine sighted about 15 k.m. off Bombay coast in August last. Therefore, may I ask whether as a measure of safeguarding India's strategic and economic interests, our Government have any proposal to extend India's territorial waters, because some Latin American countries have already proposed their cases to international bodies to get their territorial waters extended, in some cases, even to 200 miles ?

MR. SPEAKER : Is this question within the scope of the main question in the hon. Member's own view ? The main question relates to strengthening the Indian Navy but the hon. Member is going beyond the scope of the main question and asking about territorial waters and their extension. I do notthink that the hon. Minister would be in a position to answer it.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : I am asking this as a measure of safeguarding our interests.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As you know, the territorial waters of any country are regulated by international conventions. So, if there is any proposal before any international body to revise the conventions regarding the extent of the territorial waters, we shall definitely make our contributions. But at present, we have no such thing.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : May I know what steps Government have taken for modernising our Navy and making it self-reliant and whether nuclear power equipment has been made available to the Navy and whether industrial units have been for the purpose of producing the latest modern weapons to strengthen our fleet ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The hon. Member knows that at Mazgaon docks we are making the frigate kind or frigate class of destroyers which are very modern.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let him say 'frigates' and not destroyers. Frigate is not a destroyer.....

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Destroyers have various classes, and frigate is one of the destroyers ; it is not that it is not a class of ships, but frigate is one of the destroyers. This is being manufactured at the Mazgaon docks. One of the frigates manufactured there is undergoing trials, and two more are under construction. So, we are taking steps to modernise our Navy.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : From the statement I find that steps have been taken to strengthen the fleet, particularly the submarine arm and the anti-submarine naval air wing. In view of this, may I know how long it will take to strengthen our fleet ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The process of strengthening is a continuing process, and, therefore, we cannot say that it will take such and such a time to strengthen

it. It is going on and it would go on with the advancement of scientific and technological knowledge.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to a statement made by the Defence Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, that the Indian Navy is going to be powered by nuclear propulsion and if it is so the nature and the units that are to be fitted so ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have not seen the Raksha Mantri's statement to that effect.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In America and the Soviet Union even ordinary cargo ships are so fitted ; it is nothing secret. That statement came in all the newspapers. Unfortunately the Minister of State has not seen it ; it is a major policy matter. I want to know whether he will enquire if such a statement was made by the Defence Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you got some information on what the hon. Member wants to know.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : No, Sir.

Inclusion of Oil and Natural Gas Commission Affairs in Takru Commission

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*284. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to include the affairs of Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the terms of reference of the Takru Commission ; and

(b) if so, when a notification in this respect is likely to be issued and if not, the reasons therefor when Government have received many complaints regarding irregularities in the ONGC ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह इसलिए पढ़ रहा हूँ ताकि समय कम लगे। पाइप लाइन एन्क्वायरी के सम्बन्ध में श्री टकरू कमीशन मुकर्रर किया गया था। उससे सम्बन्धित कम्पनियाँ तथा श्री नायक के खिलाफ टकरू कमीशन मुकर्रर हुआ है। ओ० एन० जी० सी० द्वारा गुजरात में निर्मित गैस तथा कूड आयल पाइप लाइन भी इससे संबंधित है और वह पाइप लाइन भी बगैर टेंडर बुलाए इन्हीं कम्पनियों को दिया गया और इसी व्यक्ति श्री नायक ने दिया है। तो टकरू कमीशन जब पाइप लाइन्स की एन्क्वायरी कर ही रहा है तो उस में यह पाइप लाइन भी उस के साथ जोड़ दी जाय या इस पर कोई अलग एन्क्वायरी कमीशन बिठाना चाहते हैं ओ० एन० जी० सी० पर ? अगर टकरू कमीशन के ट्र्मस बढ़ा कर उसी के साथ इस को भी जोड़ देंगे तो जल्दी एन्क्वायरी खत्म हो सकती है।

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक टकरू कमीशन का ताल्लुक है यह इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन की पाइप-लाइन की एन्क्वायरी से संबंधित है। जहां तक यह सवाल है यह ओ०एन० जी० सी० का है। अब ओ० एन० जी० सी० के कुछ मामले पाइप लाइन से संबंधित नहीं है बल्कि purchase of casing pipes from Czechoslovakia, import of seamless pipes from Czechoslovakia, placing of orders for Christmas trees, appointment of Shri Goel, case of Shrimati Leela Menon, purchase of Nazim Estate and Lakwa Estate. यह मामले हैं जो सी० बी० आई० और सेंट्रल विजिलेंस कमीशन के द्वारा एन्क्वायर किये जा रहे हैं। जहां तक श्रीमती लीला मेनन के केस का ताल्लुक है उन की रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है और उन का प्रासीक्यूशन हो चुका है। उनका केस चल रहा है। बाकी और चीजों की रिपोर्ट अभी सी० बी० आई० से नहीं आई है। जैसे ही रिपोर्ट आएगी उस पर कार्यवाही की जायगी। इसलिए टकरू कमीशन और ओ० एन० जी० सी० का मामला बिलकुल अलग है।

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब गुजरात में पाइप लाइन बनी तो श्री नायक ही चेयरमैन थे और सेनाम साइपन ने ही बनाई और बगैर टेंडर लिए वह बनाई गई, उसकी रिपोर्ट आप तो एन्क्वायरी करायें उस में ज्यादा समय लगेगा। और अभी अगर उस को टकरू कमीशन को रेफर कर दें, जांच जल्दी खत्म हो जायगा। दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने समय में टकरू कमीशन अपना काम पूरा करेगा ? कोई समय आप ने उसको दिया है ?

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : सेनाम और साइपन द्वारा जो पाइप लाइन बनाई गई है वह टकरू कमीशन से संबंधित नहीं है। लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूँगा कि हम ने उस के टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस को वाइडेन कर दिया है। उन्होंने जो पाइप लाइन बनाई है और उसके निर्माण में जो देर हुई है जिसको कि आप की कमेटी ने उठाया था उसके अनुसार उस के टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस को वाइडेन कर दिया है और टकरू कमीशन उस में खुद डील करेगा।

जहां तक टकरू कमीशन के काम करने का ताल्लुक है हमारी तो इच्छा है कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी करें लेकिन अगर उन्होंने टाइम का एक्सटेंशन मांगा तो मजबूरन उस को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Private Air Companies operating on more Routes

*274. SHRI S.A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether private Air Companies have been gradually extending their operations to more routes and more regions and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) the number of passengers carried by private Air-Companies, the amount of goods transported and the distance flown by them during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Year	Hours flown (number)	Kilometers flown (000)	Passengers carried (number)	Freight carried (Tonnes)
1968	9,652	2,718	69,402	11,226
1969	9,613	2,783	54,583	10,425
1970	10,206	2,998	64,657	9,790

Repayment of Loans by Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal Government

*278. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governments of Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal have remained largely in default in repaying the loans advanced to them by the Central Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the amount of the outstanding principal and interest at the end of the year 1970-71 against them ; and

(d) the total loss borne by the Central Government on these loans so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). On account of their financial difficulties, Jammu and Kashmir and West Bengal could not meet their liability for repayment of Central loans and payment of interest. The outstanding in the case of Jammu and Kashmir was Rs. 22.94 crores (principal Rs. 14.59 crores and interest Rs. 8 35 crores) and in the case of West Bengal Rs. 12.24 crores (principal Rs. 2.82 crores and interest Rs. 9.42 crores) as at the end of 1970-71.

West Bengal Government have since paid their dues except a sum of Rs. 2.54 crores.

As no portion of the loan or interest has been waived by the Government of India, the question of any loss does not arise.

Closing of Silver Refinery, Calcutta

*279. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to close down Silver Refinery, Calcutta which was engaged in the extraction of silver from the quaternary alloy coins withdrawn from circulation and to absorb the surplus personnel of the Refinery in the Alipore Mint by introducing double shift working in Alipore Mint ;

(b) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Calcutta Mint Workers' Union protesting against the decision of Government ;

(c) if so, the main points thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The silver Refinery was sent up in 1958 with the specific and limited task of extracting silver from quaternary alloy coins returned from circulation. As its work neared completion, the question was whether some other Ministry or Public Sector Undertaking could take over the Refinery as a going concern, and if this was not likely, whether the employees of the Refinery could be absorbed elsewhere without a break in their service, even if it took longer to come to a decision as to how best to use the Refinery's fixed assets. It became apparent that there was no likelihood of anyone taking over the Refinery as a going concern immediately on the completion of the work of silver extraction from returned coins, and that therefore the problem of utilising the Refinery personne had to be delinked from that of the utilisation of the Refinery's fixed assets. The opportunity for using the personnel without a break in their service has arisen as a result of the urgent need for increasing coinage production in the Alipore Mint. Government therefore decided to transfer, with effect from 1.10.1971, all the employees of Silver Refinery, Calcutta to the Alipore Mint for increasing coinage production with a view to easing the coinage shortage. About 175 employees of the Refinery have already withdrawn to the Alipore Mint for utilisation of the full capacity of the Mint in a single shift working for the present. About 340 employees are still continuing with the residual work of extracting silver at the Refinery premises, but they also will go over to the Alipore Mint premises after this residual work has been completed. Thereafter, there will be no work left to be done by the Silver Refinery, so far as the Ministry of Finance are concerned. The question of finding alternative use for the fixed assets of the Refinery under the auspices of the Department of Mines and Metals is under discussion. If an industry is eventually set up at the refinery premises, based on the assets of the Refinery, the erstwhile employees of the Refinery would have the option to join that industrial undertaking.

(b) and (c). Prior to the transfer of the Silver Refinery employees to the Alipore Mint with effect from 1.10.71, the Calcutta Mint Workers' Union had represented against introduction of two-shift working in the Alipore Mint by absorbing the employees of the Silver Refinery and had also suggested the continued operation of the Refinery even after the work of extracting of silver threat would be completed.

(d) It is not the Government's intention to introduce two shift working in the Alipore Mint for the present. The immediate objective is to optimise the utilisation of the Mint's capacity in single shift operation and for this purpose the requisite number of persons has been shifted from the Refinery to the Mint, leaving the remaining work to be complet at the Refinery by the personnel still kept there. When they become available for deployment in the Mint, all the possible alternatives will be considered, including the feasibility of introducing two-shift working in the whole or parts of the Mint. As for the continued utilisation of the Refinery assets after the work of silver extraction will have been completed, this will be a matter to be decided by the Department of Mines and Metals. They have been approached in this behalf.

Indian Airlines Service between Amritsar and Kabul

*280. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines have

stopped their service between Amritsar and Kabul ;

(b) the period for which this service was in operation ; and

(c) the reasons for its discontinuance ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A seasonal service was in operation from May 1967 until the suspension of Indian Airlines' overflights across Pakistan territory from 4th February 1971.

Steps to bring down the prices of Pharmaceuticals

*281. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether identical pharmceutical items are being sold at different price level by different manufacturers ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to bring down their prices to a reasonable level with relevance to cost, profitability and other aspects ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The prices of similar items vary from unit to unit depending upon the mark-up employed, within the limits prescribed under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, and the type and cost of packing material used.

(b) The main objective of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 is to ensure availability of drugs at reasonable prices. The prices in turn are fixed with reference to material cost, conversion cost, packing charges and an element of mark-up, etc., as laid down in the Order.

Capital invested in industrial Ventures in Foreign Countries

*283. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Indian capital invested in industrial ventures in foreign countries ; and

(b) the dividends repatriated during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Out of the total approved joint ventures, 28 have already been set up with total Indian investment of the order of Rs. 448.5 lakhs.

(b) The total amount repatriated to India by way of dividends in the year 1969-70, as per information available with the Government, is Rs. 6.81 lakhs. It is too early to expect the dividends to be declared and repatriated to India for the year 1970-71.

Nationalisation of Colgate Palmolive (India) Private Ltd.

*285. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to nationalise Colgate-Palmolive (India) Private Limited in view of the fact that this Company has been earning huge profit and remitting it to U.S.A. in U.S. dollars ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However it has been the policy of Government gradually to increase the Indian shareholding in such companies.

Sale of Rustom Crude to Japan by India

*286. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japan has agreed to buy Rustom Crude from India ;

(b) if so, the main terms of the agreement reached in this regard ; and

(c) the steps taken to find a permanent customer for Rustom Crude as also to make use of the same in Indian refineries ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A Japanese trading company has entered into an agreement to buy about 200,000 long tons of Rustam Crude from Hydrocarbons India Private Limited, a fully-owned subsidiary of Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

(b) The crude will be lifted during last quarter of 1971 and first quarter of 1972. The Price is competitive.

(c) It is not advisable to make any long term sale commitment because of

(i) possible hardening of crude price in international oil market ;

(ii) election of National Iranian Oil Co. (who are 50% share holders), to lift their share of crude production in a particular year is not known well in advance, thus making it impracticable to assess quantity available to Hydrocarbons India Pvt. Limited for long term sale.

(iii) Feasibility of refining Rustom crude in public sector Indian refineries is being studied.

Disposal of Income-tax Appeals and Assessment Cases

*287. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH ; SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in clearing Income-tax appeals and assessment cases ; and

(b) the administrative measures adopted for expediting disposal of such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The number of appeals disposed of by Income-tax Appellate Tribunal and Appellate Assistant Commissioners has gone up from 23,097 and 1,84,217 in 1967-68 to 33,600 and 2,38,231 in 1970-71 respectively.

The number of Income-tax assessments completed has similarly increased from 25,56,554 in 1967-68 to 34,28,924 in 1970-71.

Year-wise detailed statement of disposal of appeals and assessments for the last four financial years is given in the statement laid on the table of the House.

(b) The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) PROGRESS MADE IN CLEARING INCOME-TAX APPEALS AND ASSESSMENT CASES :

(i) *Appeals before Income-tax Appellate Tribunal.*

Year	Opening balance of pending appeals.	Institution during the period.	Disposal during the period.	Closing balance.
1967-68	47,558	31,042	23,097	55,503
1968-69	55,503	31,929	24,098	63,334
1969-70	63,334	39,429	28,092	74,671
1970-71	74,671	43,513	33,600	84,584

(*ii*) *Appeals before Appellate Assistant Commissioners.*

Year	Opening balance of pending appeals.	Institution during the period.	Disposal during the period.	Closing balance.
1967-68	1,61,092	2,09,336	1,84,217	1,86,211
1968-69	1,86,211	2,16,691	1,94,424	2,08,478
1969-70	2,08,478	2,39,792	2,31,485	2,16,785
1970-71	2,16,785	2,44,796	2,38,231	2,23,350

(*iii*) *Income-tax Assessments.*

Year	No. of cases for disposal arrear and current.	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of assessments pending at the end of the year.
1967-68	48,86,204	25,56,554	23,29,650
1968-69	49,99,237	34,14,580	15,84,657
1969-70	48,79,697	35,57,890	13,21,807
1970-71	47,80,992	34,28,924	12,38,823

(b) THE ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES ADOPTED FOR EXPEDITING DISPOSAL OF SUCH CASES :

The following measures have been adopted in the last few years for expediting disposal of assessment cases :—

(i) Augmenting the strength of Income-tax Officers by 500.

(ii) Introduction of Functional System of work in the Income-tax Department under which assessment work is segregated from the other work of the Income-tax Officer for quick and concentrated attention on this work.

(iii) Progressive reduction in the statutory timelimit for completion of Income-tax assessments from four years to two years.

(iv) Increasing the number of Income-tax Officers in Central charges so that the Income-tax assessments in important cases requiring investigation are disposed of expeditiously.

(v) Increasing the number of company circles to quicken the pace of disposal of company assessments.

(vi) Fixation of targets of disposal of assessments by the Commissioners of Income-tax and their review by the Central Board

of Direct Taxes. This is to ensure optimum output from the existing manpower resources at the disposal of the Income-tax Department.

(vii) To quicken the pace of disposal of assessments still further, the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1970 has, with effect from 1st April, 1971, radically altered the procedure of assessments. Under this scheme it will be open to the Income-tax Officer, after receipt of the return of income to make a regular assessment in a summary manner in most of the cases by rectifying certain arithmetical inaccuracies and making certain statutory adjustments in the total income returned without requiring the presence of the assessee or the production by him of any evidence in support of the return of income.

Increase in the Business of Life Insurance Corporation

*288. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the anticipated increase in the Life Insurance business during the current financial year ;

(b) whether there are proposals to give relief to the policyholders by reducing premium ; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) New life business of Rs. 1750 crores is expected to be completed by the L. I. C. during the current financial year representing an increase of about 34.3% over the business completed during the last financial year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Advertisement by Public Sector Undertakings

*289. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article appearing in *"The National Herald"* of October 17, 1971 under the Heading 'Public Sector Advertising' ;

(b) the reasons for which the Bureau of Public Enterprises is not recommending for immediate establishment of a Public Sector Public Relations Consultancy Agency and also for an Advertising Agency in the public sector to serve public sector corporations and companies ; and

(c) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises has advised the public undertakings to make greater use of Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A suggestion has been made for the setting up of an independent and adequately staffed Public Relations Consultancy Organisation to advise the Public Enterprises on public relations strategy and its implementation. The merits and demerits of such a proposal are now being gone into, in consultation with the Ministries/Departments concerned with Public Enterprises. There is, however, no recommendation for the setting up of a central advertising agency in the public sector to serve public sector corporations and companies.

(c) Advertising normally falls within the purview of day-to-day management of the Public Enterprises. However, strict instructions exist that the Public Enterprises should utilise advertising agencies owned and controlled by Indians in entrusting their publicity work. A panel of advertising agencies approved by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity has also been forwarded to the Public Enterprises for their use. DAVP also figures in this panel, and some of the Public Enterprises are already utilising the Directorate for their advertising.

Target of Small Savings Unuer 4th Plan

*290 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHI :
SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the Fourth Plan target for small savings in the country ;

(b) the total amount so far collected through small savings scheme ; and

(c) whether the Fourth Plan target for small savings is likely to be achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) The target for small savings collections during the Fourth Plan period is Rs. 769 crores. In view of encouraging trend in collections during 1970-71 and the need for additional funds for meeting the expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh, raising the target to Rs 1,000 crores for the Plan period is under consideration.

(b) Rs. 357 crores approximately upto August 1971.

(c) Even the proposed revised target is expected to be achieved.

Drilling of Exploratory Well iu Jammu

*291 SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Asia's deepest exploratory well for oil is being drilled in Jammu by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ; and

(b) if so, its depth and production capacity after the well is drilled ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A deep well projected to a depth of 600 metres is being drilled on Suruinmastgarh structure near Jammu city. It has so far reached a depth of 2450 metres. Production capacity of this well, if any, will be known only after drilling is completed and the well tested.

Work to Rule Strike in the Reserve Bank of India, Madras

*292. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Reserve Bank of India, Madras went on a work-to-rule strike in the month of October, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress the grievances of those employees ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) There was no such agitation in the month of 1971, However, the class III employees of the Reserve Bank's office at Madras resorted to work-to-rule agitation from 17th to 27th September 1971 (28th and 29th September 1971 were holidays at Madras).

(b) The work-to-rule agitation was started by the Reserve Bank Employees' Association, Madras representing class III (clerical) staff protesting against the Bank's decision to impose a wage cut for the days of strike from 7th to 14th June, 1971 sponsored by the Association.

(c) In order to reduce hardship to the employees on account of wage cut, the bank, as a gesture of good will, agreed to the following requests made by the Association viz.

(i) only a token recovery of half a per cent of gross emoluments of June 1971 may be made from September, 1971 salary of those who participated in the agitation in June 1971 ;

(ii) no recovery may be made in October 1971 ;

(iii) the balance amount may be recovered in four instalments commencing from November 1971.

The work-to-rule agitation was called off by the Association on 30th September 1971.

Production of Nitrogen by Durgapur Project

*293. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Durgapur Project for production of Nitrogen has started working ; and

(b) if so, annual production capacity thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The commissioning of the Durgapur Fertilizer Plant is in progress. The installed capacity of the plant is as follows

Ammonia	1,98,000	tonnes/Yr.
Urea	3,05,000	-do-
Niteogrn	1,51,000	-do-

Setting up of a Public Sector Undertaking for off-shore and deep-shore Drilling

*294. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the question of setting up a public sector undertaking for the offshore and deep-shore drilling ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Price of Lubricating Oils

*295. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government had permitted the Oil Companies to raise the price of lubricating oil ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to the increases in Excise and Customs duties with effect from 29.5.1971.

Financial Assistance to West Bengal and Orissa for Cyclone victims.

*296. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI R. P. DAS :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial aid given to the Governments of Orissa and West Bengal to meet the abnormal situation created because of the cyclone in those States ; and

(b) whether any team has been sent by the Central Government to assess the loss of lives and properties in these two States ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A Central team has visited Orissa from the 16th to the 18th November, 1971 to make an on-the-spot assessment of the requirement of funds for vorious relief measures, for purposes of Central assistance. Pending the recommendations of the team, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 5 crores, including short term loan of Rs. 3 crores for supply of agricultural inputs, was advanced to the State Government. A further advance of Rs. 2 crores has been released on the 25th November, 1971. Further assistance will be given in the light of the progress of expenditure subject to the recommdndations of the Central team are awaited.

No repot or request for financial assistance has so far been received from the Government of West Bengal regarding cyclone relief measures.

Emergency Landing of Air India Boeing 707 Aircraft at Hongkong

*297. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the Emergency landing of Air India Boeing 707 at Hongkong on the 24th October, 1971 ;

(b) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVII AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) While operating scheduled service AI-301 from Tokyo to Bombay on 24th October 1971, an Air India Boeing 707 made a scheduled landing at Hong Kong, with one engine shut down. The engine was shut down during flight before landing due to fluctuation and drop in oil pressure.

(b) The action of the pilot in shutting down the engine on observing low oil pressure was appropriate.

Stopping of Oil Supply by Iran in Case of war

*298. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
SHRI NAGESHWAR RAO
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iran has informed India of her intentions to stop oil supply to India in case there is a war with Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Payments overdue from Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Fertiliser and Chemicals Travancore Limited

*299. SHRI FATEH SINGH RAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money overdue from Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Fertiliser and Chemicals Travancore Limited, separately, on the 31st March, 1971 ;

(b) the dates from which the payments are over-due ; and

(c) steps being taken to realise the overdue payments ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The total amounts due from the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. as on the 31st March 1971 are Rs. 1591.04 lakhs and Rs. 819.02 lakhs respectively.

(b) The details of the outstanding dues are as follows :

	Date	Interest	Working capital loans	Long term loans	(Rs. lakhs)
IDPL	As on				
	31.3-69	—	574.00	132.84	
	31.3.70	—	150.00	237.84	
	31.3.71	182.52	—	313.84	
	Total :	182.52	724.00	684.52	

FACT	As on	*Interest*	*Principal*
	31.3.68	—	31.25
	31.3.69	4.95	100.00
	31.3.70	82.48	253.50
	31.3.71	130.84	216.00
Total		218.27	600.75

(c) These are dues to Government and the matter is under consideration,

Air Space violations by Pakistan

*300. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of violations of air space made by Pakistanis during the last three months ; and

(b) the measures that have been taken against those violations ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) There have been 54 violations of Indian air space by Pakistani planes since 1st August 1971.

(b) Every effort is being made to chase away, intercept or shoot down intruding Pakistani aircraft.

Central Government Employees on deputation to other Offices

1730. SHRI BABU NATH SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have to spend more as Deputation Allowance in case some deputionist is posted against some particular post instead of a member of staff of the borrowing Ministry/Department ; and

(b) if so, the Ministry/Department-wise number af Class II non-Gazetted Staff in the scale of Rs. 325-15-475-EB-20-575 who are working on deputation even after their original period of deputation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be furnished as early as possible.

Funds for Construction of Projects in Bihar undertaken in the Famine Years

*1731. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to provide funds to complete works concerning roads, minor irrigation projects and soil conservation which were undertaken in Bihar during famine of 1967-68 ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to see that large amounts of money already spent on these works do not go waste ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The State Governments are primarily responsible for taking up relief measures in the wake of a natural calamity. As per prescribed pattern, the Government of India provides financial assistance to meet the immediate requirements. The funds necessary in subsequent years for maintenance or completion, if any, of works taken up in such relief programmes have to be provided by the State Governments from their own resources.

Setting up Agencies in Co-operative Sector for sale of Kerosene Oil and Petrol in States and Union Territories

1733. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up any agency in Co-operative Sector to sell kerosene oil and petrol in various State and Union Territories ; and

(b) if so, the number of such petrol and kerosene selling units established or proposed to be established in various States and Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A number of Co-operative Societies/Super Bazars are already functioning as JOC's agents for the retail sale of its products. It is proposed to expand such agencies and for this purpose the State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to promote Co-operative societies of unemployed engineers/graduates and actual workers. The further expansion of this scheme will, therefore, depend upon the response received from the State Governments/Union Territories.

Raising of Royalty of Crude Oil by Assam Government

1735. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the demand of Assam Government for raising the royalty of crude oil ; and

(b) if, so, the increase per tonne of crude oil and if not, when a decision is expected in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No.

(b) This matter is under consideration and the decision will be taken after the views of various parties concerned are received.

Operation of Air-Taxis by Private Operators

1736. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3767 on the 2nd July, 1971 regarding proposal to start Air-Taxi Service and state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee, Departmental or otherwise, to examine the question of Air-Taxi Service ;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by this Committee and the type of aircrafts suggested for the purpose ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The question of establishing air-taxi services on routes not operated by Indian Airlines, particularly for the promotion of tourism is being examined in the Department of Tourism. No recommendations have yet been made.

Steps taken to attract Tourists to Districts Palamau in Chota Nagpur

1737. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that Chota Nagpur Plateau in Bihar is very picturesque and beautiful and is popularly known as a "Tourist Paradise."

(b) whether he is also aware that Palamau is the most picturesque District in Chota-Nagpur having beautiful hills, forests, waterfalls and hot springs ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to attract the tourists to District Palamau ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government is aware of the attractions of the Chota Nagpur plateau. However, due to other priorities, it has not been possible for the Department of Tourism to take up any tourist schemes in this area.

Selection of S. C. and S. T. Candidates in Nationalised Banks

1738. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates selected in the nationalised banks in class III and IV category in the different States during the last six months ;

(b) the number of applications received for the above posts and percentage of selection out of these applications received ; and

(c) the number of posts filled up by other candidates on account of non-availability of suitable candidates from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Information as available with the banks is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Arrest of smugglers in the Border Area of Kutch in Gujarat.

1739. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of smugglers arrested or detained in the border areas of Kutch in Gujarat from July, 1971 to 31st October, 1971 ; and

(b) the value of smuggled goods seized during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The number of smugglers arrested or detailed in the border areas of

Kutch in Gujarat from July, 1971 to 31st October, 1971 is 22.

(b) The value of smuggled goods seized during the above period is approximately Rs. 5,000/—.

Compensation Paid to Former Owners of Nationalised Banks

1740. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that bulk of compensation amounting to crores of rupees paid to the former owners of 14 nationalised banks still remain in Government Securities and ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Under the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970, the 14 former banking companies whose undertakings were taken over by the Central Government were paid compensation in accordance with the options exercised by them to receive the same either in the form of Central Government Securities or cash or a combination of both. Most of the companies opted to receive the combination in the form of Securities. Accordingly, out of the total payable amount of Rs. 87.40 crores as compensation, the amount paid in the form of Securities accounted for Rs. 79,32,84,100 of which Securities of the value of Rs. 6.70 crores will mature on 19th July, 1979 and of the value of Rs. 72,62,84,100 will mature on 19 July, 1999. These amounts will remain as Government Securities till they become repayable on maturity on the respective due dates. These Securities are, however, negotiable instruments and the holders can sell them in the open market for cash, if they so desire.

Tax on Interest on Deposits held by Banks

1741. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Banks in India, including the nationalised banks, were not deducting any tax at source on interests earned on deposits up-till the middle of September, 1971, as provided under the relevant amended Finance Act of 1968-69 ;

(b) if so, whether on finding that Government are losing revenue, the Central Board of Direct Taxes issued a clarificatory circular in the third week of September, 1971 saying that the interest earned on deposits held by the nationalised banks will qualify for exemption upto Rs. 3,000 under Income-tax Act ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for issuing this Circular and why it was extended to deposits with only the nationalised banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Under section 194A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 any person, not being an individual or a Hindu undivided family, who is responsible for paying to a resident any income by way of interest, is required at the time of credit of such Income to the account of the payee or at the time of payment thereof in cash or by issue of a cheque or draft or by any other mode, whichever is earlier, to deduct income-tax thereon at the rates in force. This provision came into force with effect from 1-4-1967. This was applicable even in the case of a Bank in India.

The Finance Act of 1970 has made an important change in Section 194A of the Income-tax Act by inserting a new clause [clause (vii)] in sub-section (3) of that section. As per this clause, the provisions of section 194A are not applicable to income by way of interest credited or paid in respect of deposits with a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 applies (including any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act). All such banking institutions are, therefore, not required to deduct tax from interest paid or credited to the accounts of a resident depositor after 1-4-1970.

No specific information to the effect that deduction of tax at source was not being made by any bank has come to the notice of the Government. In any case, if any bank has defaulted in this regard, necessary penal provisions of the law would become applicable.

(b) and (c). The Circular issued by the Board on 25th August, 1971 was to the effect that the provisions of section 80L(1)(vi) of

the Income-tax Act, 1961 are also applicable in the case of Nationalised Banks. This Circular was issued only with a view to clarifying that the interest on the deposits with the nationalised banks would also qualify for inclusion in the categories of income exempt tax upto Rs. 3,000/-. Thus it is not correct to say that the Circular was issued on finding that the Government are losing revenue.

The provisions of section 80-L are applicable to all banking companies to which the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, applies (Including any bank or banking institution referred to in section 51 of that Act) and not only to nationalised Banks.

Circular on Taxability of Bank Compensation Money

1742. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes had recently issued a clarificatory circular relating to taxability of Bank compensation money, because it was being treated as dividend as per special definition under Section 2 (22) of the Income-tax Act ;

(b) if so, whether he would lay a copy of it on the Table of the House ;

(c) the need for issuing such a clarification and whether legal opinion was sought on it from the Law Ministry ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Circular is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1137/71].

(c) It was considered necessary to apprise the share-holders of the nationalised banks the legal provisions about the taxability of distribution made out of the compensation received by those banks as a result of nationalisation. The Ministry of Law was consulted in the matter.

(d) The question does not arise.

Rules governing bringing of Personal effects from Abroad

1743. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indians returning from abroad are allowed under the Customs Regulations to bring their personal cars as part of their belongings ;

(b) if so, on what condition ;

(c) the present maximum limit, in terms of Indian currency, allowed to Indians returning from abroad for bringing their personal belongings under the Customs (Change of Residence) Rules ; and

(d) whether a copy of these Rules, as amended upto-date, will be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, issues Customs Clearance Permits, for the importation of cars by Indian Nationals under certain conditions. The conditions under which Customs Clearance Permit for importation of cars by Indian Nationals are issued are listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1143/71]. Customs duty is charged on such cars.

(c) There is no maximum limit, in terms of Indian currency for personal belongings which are admissible for import free of customs duty under the Transfer of Residence Rules.

(b) An uptodate copy of the Transfer of Residence Rules, 1969, issued *vide* Notification No. 98/F.No. 7/40/69—Cus. VI dated the 21st June 1969, published in the Gazette of India of the same date, has already been laid on the Table of the House. A copy is also given in statement—II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1143/71].

Housing and Office Accommodation for Income-tax Officers in U.P.

1744. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are no buildings for housing the Income-tax Offices and for resi-

dential purposes of the officers concerned in many of the Districts of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to provide housing accommodation for offices and residences for the Income-tax Officers in Bahraich and Gonda ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Departmental office buildings are available at eight stations ; departmental residential accommodation for Income-tax Officers is available at one station, and at another, departmental building is used as office-cum-residence of the Income-tax Officer. At other places, accommodation for offices has been hired in private buildings some of which are used as office-cum-residence of Income-tax Officers.

(b) At Gonda, accommodation has been hired and is used as office-cum-residence of the Income-tax Officer. The Income-tax Officer, Bahraich, is at present functioning at Gonda. At Bahraich, the hiring of a building for office-cum-residence for the Income-tax Officer has been negotiated. Income-tax Officer, Bahraich, is likely to start functioning from Bahraich itself from 1-12-1971, the date from which the building is expected to be ready for occupation.

Uniform Rate of Central Excise Duty on Tea

1745. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering steps for introducing a uniform rate of Central Excise Duty on tea ; and

(b) if not, the reason for maintaining varying rate of Central Excise Duty which is very high in upper Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(b) Varying rates of Central Excise duty were introduced in September, 1958 with a view to spreading to total Central Excise Tax burden equitably among different tea growing areas on the basis of their capacity to bear the incidence as measured by the prices fetched and other natural factors which affected quality, yield per hectare, cost of production per kilogram price realisation per kg. etc. Varying rates of excise duty on tea had also been initially fixed and revised from time to time keeping in view the export performance of Indian tea in the world market. Assam tea produced in Zone I pays duty at the rate of 25 paise per kg., in Zone II at the rate of 50 paise per kg. and in Zone V (Upper Assam) at the rate of Rs. 1.15 per kg. The rate of duty on Upper Assam tea falling in Zone V is less than that on Darjeeling tea (Rs. 1.50 per kg.) produced in Zone III After abolition of export duty and introduction of *ad-hoc* rebate of excise duty on export of tea in 1970, the net incidence of duty on Assam tea, even after taking into consideration the increased rate of excise duty, has reduced, since much larger quantity of tea produced in Upper Assam is exported as compared to teas produced in other areas except Darjeeling. The higher rate of excise duty on Upper Assam teas consumed internally is justified by the higher prices they fetch and also serves as an inducement for deverting quality tea from domestic consumption to export.

Cut in Non-Plan Expenditure

1746. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister wrote to the State Governments suggesting cuts in Plan/non-Plan expenditure during the current financial year in view of the extraordinary situation created by the Bangla Desh developments and the widespread floods ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. In the context of the massive expenditure consequent on the influx of refugees from Bangla Desh, the Prime

Minister wrote to the State Governments inviting their attention to the need for reducing expenditure and creating a climate of austerity. Among other things, an immediate review of the Plan and non-Plan expenditure was suggested with a view to achieving economies on non-essential and non-priority items.

(b) The State Governments are generally agreed on the need to step up efforts to raise additional resources to meet their Plan and non-Plan obligations, both through fresh measures and through economies in expenditure on non-essential and non-priority items.

(c) Action on the necessary measures is to be taken by State Governments. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the precise outcome of these measures.

पाकिस्तानी सैनिकों द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप मारे गए भारतीय नागरिक और सैनिक कर्मचारी

1747. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक जून, 1971 से अब तक पाकिस्तानी सेना द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप बंगला देश के साथ लगते भारतीय सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में कुल कितने भारतीय नागरिक और सैनिक कर्मचारी मारे गए हैं ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में पाकिस्तान ने कितनी बार सीमा का उल्लंघन किया है ; और

(ग) पाकिस्तानी सेना की इन आक्रामक कार्यवाहियों की रोकथाम के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). 1 जून, 1971 से आज तक पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा 1392 सीमा उल्लंघन किए जाने की सूचना है। इस अवधि में 184 सुरक्षा सेना कार्मिकों (जिसमें थल सेना तथा सीमा सुरक्षा दल शामिल है) तथा 111 असैनिकों की पाकिस्तानी गोलाबारी के फलस्वरूप मारे जाने की सूचना है।

(ग) माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान 15-11-1971 को ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में रक्षा मंत्री द्वारा दिए गए वक्तव्य की तरफ आकर्षित किया जाता है।

Visiting of Bangla Desh Border by a Party of Foreign Military Attaches

1748. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a party of foreign Military Attaches, including representatives of USA and UK, went from Delhi and visited the Bangla Desh border last August/September ;

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit and the authorities who sanctioned it ; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the West Bengal authorities were kept unaware of the visit prior to its taking place and were not even consulted in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) A party of 15 foreign Armed Forces Advisers/Attaches in India, including representatives of UK and USA, visited Salt Lake and Amdanga Refugee Camps in Calcutta areas on 3rd and 4th September 1971.

(b) The purpose of the visit duly authorised by competent authorities was to provide to foreign attaches an opportunity to obtain first hand information regarding the refugee problem.

(c) The Chief Secretary, West Bengal Government had been informed telegraphically a few days in advance of the visit.

IAS Officers on Deputation to Public Undertakings

1749. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to stop the deputation of Indian Administrative

Service Officers to Public Sector Industries ; and

(b) if so, when Government are going to implement this decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) pursuant to the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendations made in their Report on Public Sector Undertakings, Government have decided to reduce the dependence of the Public Undertakings on deputationists from the Government Services. Accordingly, the deputationists to the Public Undertakings from the Civil Services (excluding the officers of the Industrial Management Pool) and deputationsits from the Defence Services other than those employed in Defence Production undertakings have been required to exercise an option, within specified time-limits, either to be permanently absorbed in the undertakings where they are working or to revert to their parent cadres. These orders apply also to officers of the Indian Administrative Service.

(b) The orders referred to in the reply to part (a) of the Question are under implementation.

Impact of Problem of Refugees from Bangla Desh on National Development

1750. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the problem of refugees from Bangla Desh has been responsible in throwing our national development into jeopardy ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that the development of the country is not hampered ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The substantial expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh has undoubtedly thrown a considerable strain on our resources. Certain measures have already been initiated for raising additional resources, increasing revenue and effecting economies in expenditure wherever possible. Steps have also been initiated to improve Plan performance by speeding up the execution of Plan programmes.

The Planning Commission is at present engaged in conducting mid-term appraisal of the Plan including the resources for it.

Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas of Maharashtra

1751. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans given for setting up industries in backward areas in the Maharashtra State by the Industrial Finance Corporation ; and

(b) the number of such industries set up in the backward areas of the Maharashtra State ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has sanctioned Rs. 825.00 lakhs and disbursed Rs. 756.87 lakhs of financial assistance to 13 industrial units located in the notified backward districts of Maharashtra State, since its inception on Ist July, 1948 upto the 31st October, 1971.

(b) Out of the 13 industrial units to whom financial assistance has been given, 11 industrial units have already gone into production.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के मन्त्रियों और अन्य अधिकारियों के विदेशी दौरों पर व्यय

1752. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच महीनों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों, उप मंत्रियों, सचिवों और उप सचिवों ने विदेशों का भ्रमण किया ; और

(ख) इन दौरों पर सरकार को कितनी भारतीय तथा विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय करनी पड़ी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) तथा (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

World Bank meeting with some countries to Assess Impact of Refugee Problem in India

1753. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a few countries together with the World Bank met recently in Paris to assess the impact of refugee problem on India and the quantum of assistance required for this ;

(b) whether India has sent any estimate of assistance required for consideration by these countries ; and

(c) the outcome of the talks ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). In keeping with its interest in India's economic development, the World Bank recently undertook a study of the impact of the refugee burden on India's development plans. Based on this study, and on data supplied by us, the World Bank had produced a report on the cost of refugee relief. The main conclusion of this report was that it will cost nearly Rs 525 crores during 1971-72 to maintain a refugee population in camps, which might increase to 9 million by the end of December, 1971. This report formed the working paper of a special meeting of the Aid India Consortium in Paris on October 26.

The Paris meeting endorsed the World Bank estimates and unanimously recognised the need for special assistance to offset the burden of refugee relief. The meeting acknowledged that the problem of refugees in India was an international responsibility and urged the U N. High Commissioner for Refugees to continue efforts to seek contributions from the international community to cover the entire cost of relief. The countries represented at Paris also agreed that they would themselves make efforts to meet a substantial part of this total need.

Measures taken to improve Management-Labour Relations in Indian Airlines

1754. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the measures taken by Government to improve the Management-Labour relations in the Indian Airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : One of the terms of reference of the Sen Committee was to examine the personnel policies and practices in Indian Airlines. The Committee's report is under consideration. Wage negotiations have been finalised by the Management with Unions / Associations representing the majority of the employees, and efforts are being made to conclude settlements covering the remainder. The Management is making every effort to ensure that cordial labour relations are maintained.

Submission of Report by the Third Pay Commission Question

1755. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the evidence before the Pay Commission has concluded ;

(b) if so, when the Pay Commission is likely to submit its report ;

(e) whether certain All-India organizations of the Central Government employees have threatened mass action in case of further delay ;

(d) if so, whether the Pay Commission has been asked to submit its report within the shortest possible time ; and

(e) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) It is not possible to indicate at this stage as to when the Commission are likely to submit their report.

(c) Government are not aware of any such threat.

(d) The Pay Commission have been requested to submit their recommendations as early as possible.

(e) Does not arise.

Family Planning Projects with the Assistance of World Bank

1756. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a World Bank technical mission had arrived in Delhi in October, 1971 to work out the details of two family planning pilot projects in Uttar Pradesh and Mysore ;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the Mission ;

(c) whether any scheme was discussed by this Mission with the Ministry of Health and Family Planning ; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHANAN) : (a) to (d). A project consisting of two Family Planning pilot schemes for U.P. and Mysore has been posed to the Internal Development Association (soft loan affiliate of the World Bank) for assistance. An Appraisal Mission visited India in October 1971 and held discussions on the project with the officials of State Governments concerned and the officials of the Government of the India including those of the Ministry of Health and Family Planning.

The Mission will submit its report to the Association, after which final proposals for the IDA credit will be discussed.

Aid by Agricultural Refinance Corporation for Backward Areas

1757. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had discussions with Agricultural Production Commissioners of backward States on the schemes aided by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation for the development of backward areas on the 14th September, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed ;

(c) whether backwardness of Orissa in this respect was also discussed ;

(d) the number of schemes sanctioned by the Corporation so far ;

(e) the number of schemes still under consideration of the Corporation ; and

(e) the reasons for slow progress of scheme and the steps taken to accelerate their progress ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWATRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the meeting, the following subjects were discussed :

1. Present position with regard to Agricultural Refinance Corporation schemes in the backward States ;

2. Difficulties experienced by these States in taking up adequate number of schemes for refinance from the Corporation ; and

3. Steps needed for speedy sponsoring of ARC Schemes in these States.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (e). The Agricultural Refinance Corporation sanctioned 505 schemes involving financial assistance of Rs. 326.19 crores (with the Corporation's commitment of Rs. 278.33 crores) upto November 15, 1971. Besides, the Corporation had under consideration 279 schemes with a total financial outlay of Rs. 247.87 crores of which its commitments are likely to be Rs. 212.75 crores as on 30th September, 1971.

(f) In these States, the weak cooperative credit structure right from the primary level and slow progress in the rehabilitation reorganisation of these institutions have been

mainly responsible for the poor progress in formulation and implementation of ARC schemes.

For improving upon the existing level of flow of ARC schemes in these States, the Corporation has set up a Technical Consultancy Service at Lucknow to help formulation of projects in the Eastern States where there is a backlog of development. State Governments are being urged that plans for rehabilitation of weak central cooperative and land development banks should be drawn up and implemented. States have also been requested to strengthen their ground water organisation, to have more effective coordination between project authorities and commercial banks to involve the latter in the development works, particularly in areas ill-served by the land development banks, and to bring in speedy legislation on the recommendations of the Expert Group on State Enactments having a bearing upon agricultural lending by the commercial banks.

Financial Assistance to Drought Affected Areas

1758. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred during the current year by the Central Government in helping the drought affected areas in the country, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : A statement is laid on the Total of the House.

Statement

The expenditure incurred by the Government of India so far during the current financial year by way of financial assistance given to State Governments towards drought relief measures is as follows :-

(Rs. in crores)

1	Loan 2	Grant 3	Total 4
1. Andhra Pradesh	2.00	—	2.00
2. Assam	0.01	—	0.01 +
3. Gujarat	0.20	0.40	0.60 @
4. Jammu and Kashmir	1.62	0.75	2.37 @
5. Maharashtra	13.00*	5.50	18.50
6. Mysore	3.00	—	3.00
Total.	19.83	6.65	26.48

Further assistance will be released on the basis of the progress of expenditure reported by the State Governments as against the accepted ceilings.

\+ Released by Ministry of Agriculture for agricultural inputs.

@ Assistance released as arrears. Amount for Gujarat includes assistance towards flood and earthquake relief expenditure.

* This includes Rs. 7 crores sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture as short-term loans for agricultural inputs.

Enquiry into death of Major Bahuguna

1759. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Inquiry Committee to go into the causes of death of Major Bahuguna of the International Expedition to Everest has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, what are its recommendations ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to protect the life and general welfare and other interests of Indians participating in similar international expeditions in future ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In accordance with the Terms of Reference, the Committee has enquired into the circumstances leading to the death of Major H.V. Bahuguna. The Committee has come to the conclusion that Major Bahuguna's death was due to exhaustion and prolonged exposure to extreme cold and severe wind-chill. The Committee ruled out wilful foul-play on any one's part, but it did state that Major Bahuguna might not have lost his life if Mr. Axt had with him his essential safety equipment and travelled close to Major Bahuguna, who was his rope-mate.

(c) After examining the report of the Committee, the Indian Mountaineering Foundation has decided to adopt the following policy with regard to participation of Indian mountaineers on an International Expedition :

(i) participation should be by a team comprising more than one Indian member.

(ii) participation of Indian team should be on Leadership/Co-leadership basis.

The Government of India have set up a Committee to make a full review of the training syllabii, lesson plans and methods of instruction followed by the Mountaineering Institutes at Darjeeling and Uttar Kashi, as well as for a study of techniques and steps which are necessary to ensure better safety standards on future expeditions.

PL. 480 Agreement for Supply of Soyabean Oil and Cotton

*1760. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been any progress in the negotiations between India and USA for a new PL. 480 agreement for the supply of substantial quantities of soyabean oil and cotton ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Our request for the supply of cotton and soyabean oil under a new PL. 480 agreement is under consideration by USA. Negotiations on the new PL. 480 agreement will be commenced as soon as the Government of USA inform us of the quantities of cotton and soyabean oil which they can provide under the new agreement.

Loans Given to Co-operative Societies by Nationalised Banks

1761. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans given to Co-operative Societies by each Nationalised Bank since nationalisation to 1st October, 1971, State-wise ; and

(b) the percentage of such loans given to the Co-operative Societies in Bihar State ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Aid given by Agricultural Refinance Corporation

1762. SHRI RAMKANWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total financial aid given for agricultural development by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation during the current year ;

(b) various purposes for which this aid was utilised ; and

(c) the boost which such aid has given to the agricultural development in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) During the current year *viz.*, from July 1971 to 15th November, 1971, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has sanctioned 52 Schemes involving financial assistance of Rs. 35·76 crores with the Corporation's commitment of Rs. 31·86 crores.

(b) The purposes for which financial assistance has been extended by the Corporation are ; (i) minor irrigation, (ii) land development under major irrigation projects, (iii) farm mechanization (iv) poultry farming,

(v) dairy development, (vi) fisheries, (vii) construction of godowns and (viii) plantation and horticulture.

(c) The physical agricultural development which had already been taking place or was under progress under the schemes sanctioned upto June 1971 (latest available) with the help of financial assistance provided by the Corporation was sizeable. In case of minor irrigation works, 42244 tubewells and 52797 dugwells had been constructed or were under construction as at the end of June 1971 and finance for installation of 1,14,860 pumpsets, both electric as well as deisel, on new wells and existing wells was provided under ARC Schemes. In a number of cases, assistance was provided for construction of field channels, for supply of bullock lifted buckets or erection of mechanical lift irrigation units. Rs. 1·07 crores was passed on to the State Electricity Boards as deposits from cultivators out of the Corporation's loans under minor irrigation schemes. It is expected that these schemes would bring 685000 acres of land under double cropping.

Under land development, schemes refinanced by ARC had helped to level and develop 7,21,000 acres and make them fit for receiving irrigation from major irrigation works. Apart from this, finance was provided for bunding 5,17,000 acres under soil conservation.

The Corporation has provided assistance for development of plantations and orchards, covering new plantations as well as re-planting and maintenance of old plantations. Under these schemes, 12,494 acres under coconut, 10,321 acres under coffee, 6,150 acres under apples, 3,409 acres under rubber, 3,117 acres under tea, 2,927 acres under cardamon and 7,254 acres under citrus and other orchards like mango, orange, grapes etc. had been or were being developed with financial assistance provided under ARC schemes up to the end of June 1971.

Under the fisheries schemes sanctioned by the Corporation, 360 mechanized boats have been provided to fishermen in North and South Kanara Districts of Mysore, Madras and Chingleput Districts of Tamil Nadu, Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra and Calicut District of Kerala. Finance was provided to cultivators for purchase of 513 tractors and combine-harvesters in Uttar Pradesh, 335 tractors in Haryana, 181 tractors in Kosi in Bihar, 14 tractors in Madhya Pradesh and 6 tractors in Punjab. In regard to storage facilities provided under ARC schemes, as many as 129 godowns were constructed in Punjab with a storage capacity of 2,06,000 tonnes and 4 in Gujarat with a storage capacity of 2,000 tonnes.

I.D.A. Loan for Pochampad Irrigation Schemes

1763. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
SHRI D. KAMAKSHAIAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Development Association has sanctioned a credit of $ 39 million to India for the first phase of Pochampad Irrigation Schemes in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the credit ; and

(c) how it is proposed to be utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The credit is repayable over 50 years including a grace period of ten years, carrying no interest, but only a service charge of 3/4 of one per cent per annum to meet the I.D.A,'s administrative costs.

(c) It is proposed to utilise the credit in the following ways :

(i) For importing equipment and materials costing about $ 4·8 million (Rs. 3.60 crores) required for the project, and

(ii) For financing a part of the expenditure on the dam, canals and other civil works.

Establishment of Fertiliser Projects

1764. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of fertiliser projects approved by the Central Government which are likely to be established in the near future ;

(b) the extent to which they will be able to meet the demand of fertilisers of the country ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to see that these fertiliser projects start functioning within the stipulated period ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1139/71]

(c) Government is extending all possible assistance to enable the projects being completed in time.

Closure of Coking Unit of Barauni Oil Refinery

1765. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the loss caused to Government due to shut down of the Coking Unit of the Barauni Oil Refinery and thereafter its partial operation ; and

(b) the period and causes of the shut-down ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). During August to october, 1971 there were only three emergency shut-downs of brief durations in the coking units. These reduced the actual throughputs of coking units but on loss was caused on this account as the coker feed was transferred to the refinery storage temporarily. This did however reduce the throughput of the Barauni refinery, which was well above the normal rate of crude processing. The details of the emergency shut-down are as under :

Period of Shut-down	Reasons	Remarks
21-8-71 evening to 29-8-71 noon	Fault in main feed pump.	Unit on one block operation
4-9-71 evening to 9-9-71 evening	Rope of coke cutting/Drilling kelly snapped	—do—
22-9-71 morning to 2-10-71 noon	Fire in furnace due to leakage	Unit was complete shut-down for first 2½ days and on one block operation for the remaining period

Foreign Capital Investment in India

1766. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the investments made by foreign Companies in our country by way of equity during the last three years ;

(b) the year-wise repatriation by way of profits excluding royalties ; and

(c) the amount of profits re-invested by such Companies ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The available information relates to the allotment of shares to all non-residents, *i.e.* companies, partnerships, proprietory firms and individuals and not separately to, foreign companies. The following amounts represent the allotment of equity capital to non-residents during the

year 1967-68 to 1969-70 :

Year	Amount
	(Rs. in crores)
1967-68	24.7 (12.6)
1968-69 (tentative estimates)	16.0 (15.0)
1969-70 (-do-)	10.0 (7.0)

Note 1. Figures in brackets show the gross inflow of foreign equity in foreign controlled rupee companies which comprise of (a) subsidiaries of foreign companies. (b) companies in which 40% or more of the share capital is held outside India in any one country, (c) companies in which 25% or more of the share capital is held by a foreign company or its nominee etc.

Note 2. The allotment of equity share is in the form of cash, equipment and against supply of know-how.

(b) Dividend remittances to all non-residents including foreign companies during the years 1967-68 to 1969-70 were as under :

Year	Amount
	(Rs. in crores)
1967-68 (Prel.)	32.7 (29.3)
1968-69 (Prel.)	30.3 (25.4)
1969-70 (Prel.)	31.4 (27-6)

Note. Figures in brackets show the remittances abroad on account of dividends of foreign controlled companies.

The obove figures of dividend remittances are relatable to the total outstanding foreign private equity investments as at the end of the three years mentioned above, and not to the inflow of foreign equity *during* the three year period.

(c) Information is available only in respect of profits retained by foreign controlled rupee companies. Figures in respect of these companies were as under :—

Year	Amount
	(Rs. in crores)
1967-68	18.2
1968-69 (tentative estimates)	18.0
1969-70 (do)	21.0

Overcharging for Petrol and Kerosene Oil in the Capital

1767. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have detected some cases of overcharging for petrol and kerosene oil in the capital since May, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the persons involved in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No case of overcharging for kerosene has been detected in the Capital since May 1971. As regards Motor Spirit, some dealers overcharged for a few days from 29.5.71 by 2 paise per litre on Motor Spirit sold in the Capital. As a result of the steps taken by Government and the oil companies, this levy was withdrawn on 10.6.71. As the price of Motor Spirit is not statutorily controlled, no legal action was taken.

Appointments in Public Sector Undertakings

1768. SHRI R. R. SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the

"Statesman" dated the 23rd September, 1971 under the heading "Curious logic of public Sector Appointments" ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main point made in the Report, referred to, is that in certain cases appointments to top posts in Public Enterprises are made from outside the panels of persons specifically drawn up for this purpose. It is confirmed that Government's policy is that appointments to top posts in Public Enterprises should ordinarily be restricted to persons, who are empanelled by the screening machinery set up in this regard. However, in individual cases, where considered necessary, the condition about empanelment is relaxed by the Government.

Cottage Industry Sector of Washing Soap Industry being Severely Hit

1769. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the cottage industry sector of washing soap industry is being severely hit by a distinction established at the behest of Hindustan Lever Limited between washing soap and detergent bar or tablet ;

(b) whether Government are aware that it is because of this distinction that the consumer has to pay high prices for detergents whether in the shape of powder, bar or tablets ; and

(c) the action being taken in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Manufacture of washing soaps is based upon oils and fats of vegetable as well as of animal origin. On the other hand, synthetic detergents are manufactured from Alkyl Banzene and other chemicals. Synthetic detergents are substitutes for washing soaps. In order to conserve vegetable oils for edible processes as also to cut down import of tallow, manufacture of synthetic detergents is being encouraged by the Government. The consumer is free to show his preference for washing soap or synthetic detergent.

(b) Synthetic detergents are by and large sold at higher prices as compared to washing soaps. This is due to higher cost of production of the farmer.

(c) Does not arise.

Loans to Industries

1771. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India propose to advance money for saving the dying industrial concerns in West Bengal ; and

(b) whether any such attempt has already been made and to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). To meet the problem of sick and closed industrial units, particularly in the eastern region, the Industrial Development Bank of India has in April, 1971 set up a new institution—the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India with headquarters at Calcutta. Although the Corporation is ultimately intended to function as an all-India Corporation, in the initial stages it will concentrate its activities in the eastern region. The rehabilitation and reconstruction of industrial units, which have recently, closed down or are facing the risk of closure will be the main concern of this Corporation.

Upto the 31st October, 1971, the Corporation has sanctioned assistance of the order of Rs. 4.26 crores in respect of 23 industrial units, Four industrial concerns which had remained closed for various periods have since been reopened with the assistance given by the Corporation.

Since its inception in July, 1964 upto the 31st October, 1971, the Industrial Development Bank of India of its own has sanctioned and disbursed financial assistance of the order of Rs. 54.14 crores and Rs. 34.66 crores respectively to industrial concerns in West Bengal. The assistance includes loans to 3 industrial units for enabling them to set right the imbalance in their current position.

Short and Irregular Supply of Soda Ash to Glass Industry

1772. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been complaints about inadequate supply of Soda Ash by glass factories :

(b) if so, the nature of complaints and the action taken thereon ; and

(c) whether any representation has been received from the All India Glass Manufacturers Federation about short and irregular supply of Soda Ash to Glass Industry and, if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Complaints about inadequate supply of Soda Ash from glass factories and representation from All India Glass Manufacturers' Federation have been received.

A meeting was held in Bombay on 25.11.70 between the representatives of Glass Industry and representatives of Alkali Manufacturers to discuss the problem of supply of Soda Ash to glass manufacturing units in the country. To meet the shortage in the availability of indigenous Soda Ash, it was suggested that some quantities of Soda Ash may be imported. The State Trading Corporation has already effected import of 10,000 tonnes of Soda Ash. Out of the first consignment of 5000 tonnes of heavy Soda Ash, 2000 tonnes have already been sold to the manufacturers of glass borne on the list of Directorate-General of Technical Development. 3000 tonnes have been sold to Small Scale users under the charge of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries. The distribution of the second consignment of 5000 tonnes is under way.

Acute shortage of Kerosene Oil in Assam

1773. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of Kerosene oil in Assam ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Shortage of kerosene oil in the Assam region was felt for a very short period and was mainly due to distruption of rail communication due to breaches. The State Government of Assam was requested to exercise control over the distribution of the product till such time the rail transportation position was normalised. This short term shortage as per the advice received from the State Government, did not cause any inconvenience to the common people. The position is now normal.

Imposition of Taxes on Newly Rich Farmers

1774. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any agreement amongst the Chief Ministers regarding the imposition of taxes on the newly rich farmers ; and

(b) if so, what is the definition of the 'newly-rich' farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). At the Conference of Governors/Chief Ministers which was held on the 12th October, 1971, there was a general consensus regarding the need to raise adequate resources from the more affluent sections of the rural population. The Conference did not go into any details regarding the basis or criteria to be adopted for taxation of income from agriculture.

515 आर्मी वेस वर्कशाप, बंगलौर के कर्मचारियों की शिकायतें

1777. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगलौर स्थित 515 आर्मी वेस वर्कशाप के कर्मचारियों ने अपनी कठिनाइयों के संबंध में सितम्बर 1969 में सरकार को एक ज्ञापन भेजा था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कर्मचारियों की शिकायतें क्या हैं और इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). सितम्बर, 1969 में शिकायतों का कोई ज्ञापन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ प्रतीत नहीं होता है। यद्यपि, एक ज्ञापनपत्र दिनांक 4 अप्रैल, 1969 का, आल इंडिया ई० एम० ई० सिविलियन परसोनेल एसोशिएसन की बंगलौर शाखा, जो 515 आर्मी बेस के असैनिक कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, से प्राप्त हुआ जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि कमांडर को प्रेषित पहले के कुछ अभिवेदनों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया था। इसकी जांच की गई तथा एसोसिएशन ने एक लिखित अभिपुष्टि की कि उनके पहले के अभिवेदनों पर यथोचित ध्यान दिया गया।

Unemployment due to Closure of Companies

1778. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of companies were closed during the last two years in the country ; and

(b) if so, the number of persons rendered unemployed as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Five hundred and twenty three companies during 1969-70 and 472 companies during 1970-71 ceased functioning either by going into liquidation or by getting struck off under Section 560(5) of the Companies Act 1956. The number of such closures has shown a declining trend over the last several years.

(b) The information regarding the number of workers employed by companies is not required to be disclosed by them in their statutory returns filed under the Companies Act. Hence, the information is not available.

Supply of Cigarettes for Jawans

1779. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain brands of cigarettes supplied to the soldiers in the military are very unpopular in the market and not consumed otherwise, such as, Number Ten and National Gold Flake ;

(b) if so, the reasons for supplying such unpopular cigarettes to our Jawans ; and

(c) whether Government would ensure that popular brands and good quality cigarettes are supplied to them ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir. Cigarettes issued free to troops are procured out of brands a proved after user trials. They are required to confirm to the prescribed ASC Specification and are subjected to scientific inspection and analysis before acceptance.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Arrears of Income-tax

1781. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of tax arrears at present as compared to the tax arrears at the end of the last three financial years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R. GANESH) : The net arrears of income-tax outstanding at the end of Financial year 1970-71 as compared to the arrears outstanding at the end of financial years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 are given below :—

Financial years	Net arrears outstanding (In crores of rupees)
1967-68	374.52
1968-69	435.49
1969-70	507.91
1970-71	499.68

India's Foreign Debt

1782. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the loan that India owes to foreign countries country-wise upto-date ;

(b) how does it compare with the loan at the end of financial years during the last three years ; and

(c) what will be the debt servicing burden on India during next two years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A statement showing details of outstanding debt of India (Loans which India owes to foreign countries/institutions) as at the end of March 1971 and as at the end of each of the last 3 financial years is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1140/71].

(c) Debt service payments in foreign exchange and through export of goods are expected to be about Rs. 469 crores and Rs. 472 crores in 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively.

Shortage of Accommodation for Tourists at Junagarh, Gujarat

1783. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of accommodation for tourists at Junagarh in Gujarat ; and

(b) if so, the reasons why Government are not opening a tourist hotel there despite repeated requests ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is recognized that there is a general shortage of good hotel accommodation at almost all places of tourist importance in the country. Because of other priority demands, however, the Government of India have no plans to set up a hotel at Junagarh.

Contract between Jorhat Office of Indian Airlines with Broadway Hotel

1784. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jorhat office of Indian Airlines has entered into contract with a hotel named Broadway for supplying meals and tiffins to the passengers ;

(b) if so, the terms of the contract ;

(c) whether passengers of flights which are cancelled are sent to this hotel for taking their meals and whether they have made any complaints against this hotel ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Broadway Hotel, Jorhat, provides Indian Airlines with packed lunches for service in flight at Rs. 4/- per lunch box.

(c) and (d). On occasions of delayed flights passengers are taken to Broadway Hotel where the packed lunch is served to them. There have been some complaints about the inadequate quantity of food, and this is being taken up with the caterers for remedial action.

Unsuccessful Oil Drilling in Surnisar, Jammu

1785. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil drilling in Surnisar in Jammu has not been successful ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether the Jammu region promise any bright future for oil drilling ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The well is still under drilling. Unless the well is completed and tested, it is too early to say whether it will be successful or not.

(c) whether the Jammu region promised any bright future for oil drilling would depend on the results of the well now under drilling.

Security Deposit by Customers for Supply of Indane Gas

1786. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount required to be deposited as security by the customers for the supply of Indane gas ;

(b) the approximate total amount lying with the suppliers on account of such deposit ;

(c) if interest is paid to the depositors, the rate of interest and if not, the reasons for non-payment ;

(d) whether the interest accruing to the suppliers on this account is reckoned for the purpose of calculation of taxes ; and

(e) whether Government propose to ask the suppliers to accept the deposit in form of Savings Certificates ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Presently a refundable deposit of Rs. 90/- per Cylinder and Rs. 10/- per Pressure Regulator is recovered from customers to whom these equipments are supplied on loan basis.

(b) As at end March 1971, IOC was holding a deposit amounting to Rs. 2,16,14,030/- against cylinders and pressure regulators loaned to customers.

(c) No interest is paid to the customers on deposits recovered from them. Apart from one cylinder, which remains permanently with the customer, provision has to be made to take care of the cylinders required as working/transit stock etc. Thus, per customer the Corporation has to make an investment of about Rs. 200/- against which a deposit of only Rs. 100/- is recovered from the customer. Since the equipment costing more than Rs. 100/- lies in possession of each customer, the question of paying any interest does not arise.

(d) Interest on the deposits recovered from the customers forms part the Corporation's income which is subject to tax, if otherwise taxable.

(e) No, Sir, in view of answer to part (c) of the question.

सोवियत वायु सेना के वायु सेनाध्यक्ष की यात्रा

1787. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री डी० बी० चन्द्र गौडा :
श्री वनमाली पटनायक :

क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोवियत वायु सेना के मुख्य सेनापति ने अपने हाल के भारत के दौरे में उनके साथ दिल्ली में भारत की सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ बनाने के संबंध में बातचीत की थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बातचीत के क्या परिणाम हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). सोवियत वायुसेना के सेनाध्यक्ष सद्भावना यात्रा पर आए थे। उनसे पारस्परिक हित संबंधी विषयों पर चर्चा हुई थी।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा हवाई उड़ानों में विलम्ब

1788. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री विश्वनाथ झुनझुनवाला :

क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विलम्ब से विमानों के उड़ने की बुराई इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स में भी फैलने लगी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या निवारक उपाय किये गये हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). यद्यपि इन्डियन एयरलाइन्स को सेवाओं में खराब मौसम, इंजिनियरी त्रुटियों, इत्यादि के कारण कुछ देरियां अवश्य होती हैं, उन से बचने का हर प्रयत्न किया जाता है ।

(ग) देरी के हर मामले की पूरी जांच की जाती है और उसकी उपचारी कार्यवाही भी की जाती है ।

राज्यों के सचिवों द्वारा विकास बैंक खोले जाने का सुझाव

1789. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** :
श्री आर० वी० बड़े :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों के विकास सचिवों ने सरकार को सुझाव दिया है कि राज्यों द्वारा बड़ी परियोजनाओं की क्रियान्विति के लिए राज्यों में विकास बैंक खोले जाने चाहिएँ ; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

वित्त मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

बाढ़ से प्रभावित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को ऋण

1790. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल के निवासी केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन कर्मचारियों को, जो बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए हैं आसान किश्तों पर ऋण दिए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक राज्य के कर्मचारियों को दिए गये ऋण की न्यूनतम और अधिकतम राशि क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी हां। केन्द्रीय सरकार के जिन अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की चल अथवा अचल सम्पत्तियाँ, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पश्चिम बंगाल के कुछ जिलों में हाल ही में आयी बाढ़ों से पर्याप्त रूप से प्रभावित व क्षतिग्रस्त हुई है, उन्हें ब्याज मुक्त पेशगियां मंजूर करने के आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं।

(ख) पेशगी दी जाने वाली रकम, पांच सौ रुपये अथवा तीन महीने का वेतन, इनमें जो भी कम हो, वह रकम है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Setting up of a Corporation for air charter as a subsidiary of Air India

1791. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Corporation for air charter work as a subsidiary of the Air-India ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether the introduction of charter flights will affect the passenger traffic of Air-India ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Air-India has constituted a

wholly owned company with a capital of Rs. 5 lakhs, known as Air-India Charters Limited, for charter operations.

(c) The introduction of charter flights is not expected to effect the passenger traffic of Air-India to any substantial degree.

Impact of Stoppage of U.S. Foreign Aid

1792. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S. Senate has recently voted out the U.S. Foreign Aid Bill ;

(b) if so, its effect on India ; and

(c) how Government propose to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The U S. Senate after having rejected the U.S. Foreign Aid Bill of $2900 million on 29-10-1971, paseed subsequently two bills authorising a total of, $ 2300 million. The U.S. House of Representatives has passed a continuing resolution authorising foreign aid expenditure at last year's level upto early December, 1971. Discussions in the U.S. Congress on the US Foreign Aid Bill are still continuing and the final outcome will be known only after some time. The Government of India are following the developments closely and will take appropriate steps as and when necessary.

Loans and advances outstanding against Government Corporations

1793. DR. KARNI SINGH :
RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI JODHPUR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans/advances outstanding against Government Corporations and non-Government institutions on the 31st March, 1971 ;

(b) whether the repayment schedule has been strictly adhered to so far ;

(c) if not, the total amount overdue ; and

(d) the steps taken to realise the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The total amount of loans/advances outstanding against Government Corporations and non-Government institutions on 31st March, 1971 amounted to Rs. 2879 crores approximately.

(b) and (c). While by and large repayment schedules have been adhered to, there have, however, been a few cases of defaults. The total defaults on 31st March, 1971 amounted approximately to Rs. 48.97 crores on account of principal and Rs. 23 crores on account of interest.

(d) To discourage delays in repayment, a higher penal rate of interest is charged on overdue payments. Moreover, the recovery of such dues is immediately taken up with the Ministries administratively responsible to ensure early recovery.

Outstanding Audit Objections in the Ministry of Finance

1794. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of outstanding Audit objections in his Ministry and its Subordinate Offices according to the latest report on the subject ;

(b) total amount of money involved therein ;

(c) how many of them were outstanding on 1st April, 1968 ; and

(d) the reasons for not expediting their settlement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) According to the Audit Report (Civil) for the year 1969-70, which is the latest report on the subject, the total number of objections raised upto March, 1970 is 11,774.

(b) Rs. 82.58 lakhs.

(c) and (d) Complete information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

Proposal to set up Regional Research Laboratories to encourage research in Drug manufacture

1795. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up Regional Research Laboratories jointly by Government and pharmaceutical industry to encourage research in drug manufacture ; and

(b) if so, the salient points thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Letter of intent issued to Tata Fertilizer Project at Mithapur

1796. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the letter of intent issued to the Tata Fertilizer Project at Mithapur has lapsed ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not utilising the letter of intent ;

(c) whether the Tatas have made a fresh application for the renewal of the letter of intent ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (d). The letter of intent granted to M/6 Tata Chemicals Ltd. for setting up of a fertilizer factory at Mithapur has not lapsed because the company applied for extension before the date of its expiry. The request for extension is under consideration of Government.

Steps to improve to working of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited

1797. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited in the form of :

(i) authorised and paid up share capital,

(ii) long term loans granted by Government,

(iii) short term loans from Government,

(vi) further enhancement of the share capital of the company,

(v) financial assistance from the USSR Government ;

(b) whether the Company has been continuously incurring heavy losses since its inception and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the working of the Company ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The details are furnished below :

Total investment as on 31-3-1971 :—

(i)	Authorised capital	Rs. 3,000 lakhs
(ii)	Long terms loans	Rs. 3,120.60 lakhs
(iii)	Short terms loans	Rs. 2,399.00 lakhs
		Rs. 5.519.60 lakhs

(iv) Further enhancement of share capital during 1971-72 is Rs. 120 lakhs.

(v) A credit of 18 million roucles was made available to the Government of India by the Government of USSR

as per agreement entered into in May 1959.

(b) Yes. The reasons for the losses being (i) the company has not yet reached its full rated capacity (ii) it has suffered from certain technological difficulties including lower efficiencies, yields and deficiencies in the equipment ; and (iii) difficulties in the marketing of the products due to the availability for some time of imported drugs at cheaper prices.

(c) The following steps are being taken by the company to overcome the losses :

(i) The company's efforts are now concentrated on attaining rated capacities and achieving the norms of production and consumption as indicated by the collaborators within the time stipulated therefor. These efforts are intended to stabilise the production of antibiotics and synthetic drugs and bring down the costs to the level of standard estimates ;

(ii) With a view to obtain lower costs by attaining the economies of scale, the capacities are being enhanced for phenacetin, sulphanilamide, analgin, amidopyrin, vitamin B1, Vitamin B2, Folic acid and phenobarbitone, by marginal additions of equipments.

(iii) Production of new drugs like paracetamol, and PAS for production with the available facilities of the Synthetic Drugs plant ;

(iv) In the surgical instruments plant, efforts are continuing to increase the order level both for the existing product mix and newly developed instruments at the plant and also for job orders with a view to utilise fully the capacity.

(v) Distribution of drugs imported by the STC and which are in the programme of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd at pooled prices in order to remove the duality of the prices operating to the detriment of indigenous producers.

Proposal to set up a Public Sector Project for the Manufacture of Various Types of Toilet, Laundry and Carbolic Soaps

1798. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have completed the study of the question of soap prices and the profitability of this industry ;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up a public sector project for the manufacture of various types of toilet, laundry and carbolic soaps with a view to make available good quality soaps at reasonable price to the average consumer ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government of India do not have any proposal at present for setting up a central public sector unit for manufacture of various types of soaps. However, two State Government undertakings, one in Mysore and the other in Kerala, are already engaged in the production of soap. A letter of intent has also been issued to the Punjab Industrial Development Corporation for the manufacture of Toilet Soap.

Losses suffered by Indian Airlines

1799. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether after joining of some senior officers in the Personnel Department of Indian Airlines, New Delhi, Indian Airlines have been constantly incurring losses due to their negligence ; and

(b) whether Government propose to hold an inquiry through C.B.I. for the causes of such losses ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Drugs and Pharmaceuticals imported during the last three years

1800. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of the drugs and pharmaceuticals of large and medium scale imported during the last three years ; and

(b) the efforts made to increase the indigenous production of these items and replace the imported intermediates and chemicals by indigenous material ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Separate figures for imports of drugs and pharmaceuticals by large and medium-scale units are not available. However, the total value of drugs and pharmaceuticals including drug intermediates imported during the last three years were as under :

1968-69	—	Rs. 24.05 crores
1969-70	—	Rs. 26.19 crores
1970-71	—	Rs 27.87 crores

(b) All possible assistance is being given to the drugs and pharmaceutical industry for taking up production of bulk drugs, as well as their intermediates, from indigenous raw materials wherever practicable, with a view to eliminating/reducing the dependence on imports. Further, parties applying for licences for production of formulations based on imported bulk drugs are advised to undertake the production of the concerned drugs on a phased basis.

भारतीय वायु सेना के विमानों का दुर्घटना ग्रस्त होना

1801. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम :

क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 6 महीनों में भारतीय वायु सेना के कितने विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए और ये दुर्घटनायें किन किन स्थानों पर हुईं और इसके परिणामस्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ख) मृतकों के नाम और पते क्या हैं, प्रत्येक मामले में की गई जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले और इस संबंध में क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). इस सूचना का दिया जाना लोकहित में नहीं होगा। ऐसी सूचना सामान्य तौर पर दूसरे देशों द्वारा भी नहीं दी जाती है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से हमारी कुल दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या में कमी होती रही है।

प्रत्येक दुर्घटना की अदालत द्वारा जांच की जाती है। उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है और उपचारिक कदम भी उठाये जाते हैं।

Rules on Foreign Travel Tax

1802. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have circulated the draft rules on foreign travel tax to the airlines and shipping companies and travel agents ;

(b) whether any suggestions in this regard have been received from the airlines and shipping firms and travel agents ;

(c) if so, which of their suggestions have been approved ; and

(d) the total yield expected from this tax in the remaining part of the financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). A tentative draft of the Foreign Travel Tax Rules, 1971 was circulated to the airlines, shipping companies and travel agents. The draft was later discussed at a meeting which was attended by representatives of the airlines, shipping companies and travel agents. At this meeting a large number of suggestions were put forth by the interests concerned. These were duly taken into account in finalising the rules. The rules were notified on 1-10-1971. It cannot be said which rule or portion thereof is the result of whose suggestion.

(d) Rs. 3·35 crores.

Collection of Taxes on Agricultural and other Incomes

1803. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI M. C. DAGA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Ministers have opposed the proposal for centralised collection of taxes on agricultural and other incomes at their recent conference held on the 12th October, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). At the Conference of Governors/Chief Ministers of the States held on the 22th October, 1971, there was a general consensus regarding the need to raise adequate resources from the more affluent sections in the agricultural sector. It was decided that all problems relating to taxation of income from agriculture should be studied by an expert committee.

Position of Money Supply

1804. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY :

(a) the position of money supply at the beginning of the current financial year and at the and of October last ; and

(b) the comparable position during the corresponding period last year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Money supply with the public was Rs. 7,199 crores on April 2 and Rs. 7,451 crores on October 29 of this year. It had risen from Rs. 6,534 crores on April 3, 1970 to Rs. 6,699 crores on October 30, 1970.

Colgate Palmolive (India) Private Limited

1805. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the capital with which the Colgate Palmolive (India) Private Limited started their business in the country ;

(b) the total amount of profit they have so far remitted abroad ;

(c) whether they have mortgaged all their assets such as buildings in India to the foreign banks functioning in India and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) the amount of profits earned by this Company during the last three years (year-wise) and the amount remitted to USA in US dollars ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) According to the earliest information available for the year 1942-43, M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Private Ltd. (subsidiary of Colgate Palmolive Company, USA) had a paid up capital of Rs. 1,50,000/-, all comprising equity shares.

(b) The information regarding the foreign remittances made by individual companies is

treated as confidential and is not normally disclosed.

(c) According to the latest balance sheet of the company as at 31-12-70, the total outstanding loans were Rs. 19,58,285/- raised from banks, secured against hypothecation of stocks.

(d) The profits before tax, after tax and dividends declared for the last three years were as under :

(In Rs. lakhs)

	1968	1969	1970
1. Profits before tax*	224·92	264·71	241·29
2. Profits after tax†	92·65	90·32	100·63
3. Dividends	72·00	73·91	‡35·00

Contract to a Japanese firm for extracting Oil from Sea

1806. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Japanese firm has been given the contract of extracting oil from sea off Bombay ;

(b) when the exploratory work in this respect is likely to start ;

(c) whether this Japanese company has American shareholders ;

(d) the extent of shares held by Americans in this Japanese firm ; and

(e) the estimated production there ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir. However, a contract has been concluded with a Japanese firm for fabrication and sale to Government of India of a self-propelled self-elevating offshore drilling platform which will be used by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for conducting exploration drilling operations in the southern part of the Gulf of Cambay and the adjoining area of the Arabian sea.

(b) The drilling is expected to commence in November, 1972.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Estimate of possible oil production can be made only after the various structures in the area have been tested by drilling of exploration wells, and provided oil or gas is encountered in any of these wells.

Complaint against M/s. Selected Dalurbandh Coal Company (Private) Limited, West Bengal

1807. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints against M/s. Selected Dalurbandh Coal Company (P) Limited, West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the nature of allegations made against the company ;

(c) whether Government have inquired into these complaints ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

*As computed from the balance sheet by adding :—
(i) Provision for taxation for current year (less provision made for previous years) ;
(ii) Reserve for Development Rebate ;
(iii) Reserve for Self-Insurance ;
(iv) Net Profit for the year.

†Total of (ii), (iii) and (iv) under *above.

‡First interim dividend.

(b) The allegations include non-filing of accounts, falsification of records, misappropriation of workers' remuneration, accumulation of arrears of royalty and provident fund, tax evasion and under statement of coal production.

(c) and (d). The company filed its Balance Sheet as at 31-12-1969 and Annual Return made upto 29-6-1970. So far the Balance Sheet as at 31-12-1970 and the relative Annual Return have not been filed by the company for which default notice has been issued by the Registrar of Companies, West Bengal. Regarding tax evasion the allegations are being looked into by the concerned authorities.

Complaint against M/s. Coal Product Private Limited

1808. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaint against M/s. Coal Product (P) Limited of the Victory Colliery (G.L. Group) ;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaint ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government and if so what ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The allegations include non-filing of annual returns, non-payment of royalty to the State Government, misappropriation of funds, falsification of records and tax evasion.

(c) The company has filed its Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account upto 31-12-62 and Annual Return made upto 1-6-68. For the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the subsequent years the Registrar of Companies issued default notices and is pursuing further action. The Company and its directors were prosecuted for non-filing of balance sheets for the years 1963 and 1964. As a consequence of various orders passed by the Calcutta High Court imposing restrictions no prosecution has been launched by the Registrar of Companies against the company and its directors for the defaults committed in not filing the statutory returns for the year 1965 and onwards for the balance sheets and annual returns after 1968. It appears that a faction fight was going on in the Board of directors of the company and they had started litigation. In suit No. 1272 of 1966 in the Calcutta High Court the company was restrained by the Court by an order dated 4-7-66 from holding Annual General Meeting. That restraining order was vacated on 29-3-68, and the Annual General Meeting of the Company was held on 1-6-1968 wherein Messrs, S.N. Guha & Co., were appointed as Auditors. Again in Suit No. 2103 of 1968, all the directors of the company except Shri K. L. Goenka were restrained from acting as directors and further it was directed that no Board Meetings were to be held ; nor any resolution to be passed even by circulation. As the appointment of M/s. S. N. Guha & Co., Chartered Accountants has been challenged in the above suit, they have expressed their unwillingness to act in the meantime. The Official Liquidator, High Court, Calcutta has been appointed as the Special Officer of the company.

The other allegations relating to royalty, tax evasion etc. are being enquired into by the concerned authorities.

Deposits in the State Bank and Nationalised Banks in Mysore

1809. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of deposits in the State Bank of India and other nationalised banks in the various Districts of Mysore State as on the 1st October, 1971 ;

(b) the amount of money that has been advanced by those banks there in the form of seasonal advances and priority sector advances ; and

(c) the interest charged on these advances ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Information, to the extent possible, will be collected and laid on the table of the House.

Proposal to construct new Airports in the Country

1810. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since finalised proposal to the construct new Airports in the country ;

(b) if so, their location ; and

(c) the time when the work will be started and completed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Proposals for construction of aerodromes at Tirupathi (Andhra Pradesh), Barapani (Assam) and Calicut (Kerala) have already been finalised. The aerodrome at Tirupathi is under construction and is expected to be ready in 1972. Constrution work at Barapani is expected to commence shortly and it is hoped that the aerodrome will be ready before the end of the Plan period. The aerodrome at Calicut will be taken up during the current Plan to be completed in the next Plan period. A scheme for the construction of an aerodrome at Hubli (Mysore) is being prepared.

Losses Suffered by Indian Airlines

1811. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines have been showing losses during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;and

(c) whether Government propose to overhaul the whole administrative set up to minimise the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir, I: dian Airlines made a profit of Rs. 165.74. lakhs in 1968-69 and of Rs. 228. 43 lakhs in 1969-70. During the year 1970-71 that Corporation incurred a loss of Rs. 467.60 lakhs.

(b) The main reasons for the loss in 1970-71 were :-

(i) frequent disruption of services due to labour troubles ;

(ii) substantial increase in wages ;

(iii) Loss of three F-27 aircraft ;

(iv) increase in excise duty on aviation fuel;

(v) re-routing and suspension of certain services to avoid overflying Pakistan ; and

(vi) increase in insurance rates so as to cover hijacking risks.

(c) The Sen Committee has made certain recommendations which are under examination.

Proposal to encourage Indigenous Manufacture of Soap

1812. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import of tallow is inadequate and consequently the production soap is suffering ; and

(b) whether Government propose to encourage the manufacture of soap without the imported tallow in view of the tradition of fine quality of soap manufacturing in ancient India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The quantity of tallow being imported is considered adequate for the manufacture of soap considering the availability of hard oils like Mohwa oil, hydrogenated vegetable oil etc.

(b) With a view to reducing the import of tallow and exploiting the potential oil resources in the country, stress is being laid on the use of minor and non-traditional oils. Incentives in for form of excise rebate on soap

production using minor seed oils was announced by Government on 29.5.1971.

Meeting of International Monetary Fund

1813. SHRI H. M. PATEL :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the International Monetary Fund was held recently ;

(b) if so, Government of India's contribution at this meeting specially in regard to the interest of the weaker nations ; and

(c) the response that Government of India's proposals evoked amongst the member countries.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund was held at Washington from the 27th September to 1st October 1971. I attended the meeting in my capacity as India's Governor.

The main interest in the Fund meeting was focussed on the current international monetary situation. In the course of my address, I expressed the concern of developing countries over the present crisis and stressed the need for an urgent re-alignment of parities of the currencies of the major industrial countries, the establishment of an essentially stable per value system and the importance of member countries working within the forum and discipline of the IMF. I expressed the hope that allocation of Special Drawing Rights would continue and suggested an examination of the future role of Special Drawing Rights as a primary reserve asset and also renewed our plea for establishing effective practical links between the international monetary system and the needs of development finance. I further suggested that arrangements for forging links between Special Drawing Rights and development finance should be speedily established and written into the Articles of Agreement of the IMF.

I also stressed the need to ensure that the views and interests of the developing countries which constitute a vast majority of the members of the IMF, should be appropriately reflected in the decisions of the Fund, and for this purpose a more rational adjustment in the relative voting strengths of the richer countries and developing countries should be brought about.

Governors from developed countries generally supported some of these ideas. The Governors of the Fund unanimously passed a Resolution calling upon the members of the Fund to establish a satisfactory structure of exchange rates and to facilitate the resumption of the orderly conduct of the operations of the Fund. Members were also called upon to collaborate with the Fund and with each other to bring about a reversal of the tendency to maintain restrictive trade and exchange practices. The Resolution also requested the Executive Directors to report to the Board of Governors on the measures necessary for the improvement or reform of the international monetary system ; and for this purpose to study all aspects of the system including the role of Special Drawing Rights.

Lack of Ships to conduct Research in Indian Ocean

1814. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a statement in New Delhi on September 23, 1971 by Commander Donald Walsh, who holds the distinction of having made the deepest dive in the world, in which he stated that India lacked the necessary ships to effectively conduct research programme in the Indian Ocean ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b). It is true that our facilities for effective oceanographic research have yet not been developed fully.

L.I.C.'s Stake in M/s. Smith Stanistreet Ltd., Calcutta

1815. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corpora-

tion has any stake in the affairs of M/s. Smith Stanistreet Ltd , of Calcutta ; and

(b) whether the nominee of Life Insurance Corporation on the Board of the Company is helping Mundhra's Shalimar Works Ltd. to retain majority control in Smith Stanistreet Ltd. in spite of their failure to deposit call money for new issues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The L.I.C.'s holdings in the Company are (1)7,570 preference shares representing 75.7% of the preference capital and (2) 1,34,527 equity shares rapresenting 14.59% of t..e equity capital.

The L.I.C. has a nominee on the Board of Directors of the Company.

(b) No, Sir.

Un-employed Graduates Trained under the Entrepreneurship Development Scheme

1816. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) how many employed Graduates have been trained under the entrepreneurship Development Scheme so far ;

(b) how many of these have been offered dealership ; and

(c) the reasons for unsatisfactory response to the scheme and the steps proposed to be taken to make it more attractive ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The number of unemployed graduates trained by Fertilizer Corporation of India under the Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (E.D.S.) so far is 205.

(b) Dealership has been offered to all of them.

(c) The reasons for unsatisfactory response to the Scheme are mainly :—

(i) Lack of financial assistance from the Banks.

(ii) Lack of business acumen.

(iii) Severe competition from regular dealers with better financial resources and better contacts with farmers.

(iv) Better hold of regular dealers over farmers because of various other facilities offered by them in addition to fertilizers.

(v) Preference of educated unemployed for salaried jobs and the tendency to treat fertilizer dealership as part time/adhoc occupation.

The steps proposed to be taken in this regard are :

(i) Grant of proferential treatment to E.D.S dealers in the form of higher commission etc.

(ii) Ensuring expeditious supply of fertilizers to these dealers.

(iii) Bringing them in closer contact with the commercial banks.

Formulation mix of DDT and Urea

1817. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the formulation mix of DDT and Urea has been developed and put under field trial ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Facilities to Central Government Employees as result of rise in Prices

1818. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cost of living has been rising and actual wage of Government officials

has fallen below the wage of their counterparts in the private organisations ;

(b) whether staff in Private and Public undertakings are getting more facilities than Central Government employees ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to give some facilities to their employees as given to those in Private and Public Sector Undertakings and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). There has been a rising trend in the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index during the recent months. No meaningful comparison is possible between the levels of wages of Central Government employees with those obtaining in the Private Organisations or of the other facilities such as housing, medical relief etc. that may be provided by Private Organisations or Public Sector Undertakings to their employees. Even in the Private Sector and Public Sector Undertakings the extent of such facilities often varies from organisation to organisation having regard to their conditions of work etc.

(c) The entire question of review of the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of Central Government employees is already under consideration of the Third Pay Commission and their considered recommendations will have to be awaited.

Loans to small Cultivators of Jamnagar by the State Bank of India

1819. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small cultivators of Jamnagar Hallar District who had applied to the State Bank of India for loans during the year 1970-71 and the number who have been given loans so far ;

(b) whether small cultivators have to face a lot of difficulties in getting loans : and

(c) if so, how Government propose to remedy the situation prevailing there ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Constitution of Bank Service Commission for Recruitment in the Nationalised Banks

1820. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Bank Service Commission has been constituted for recruitment of staff for the Nationalised banks ; and

(b) if so, the constitution thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The question of constituting a common agency for recruitment for all the nationalised banks is under examination.

Enquiry against Goenka Group of Companies

1821. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the enquiry against the Goenka group of Companies has been completed ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). On the basis of the Inspection Reports under Section 209(4) of the Companies Act, two First Information Reports were filed with the Central Bureau of Investigation.

The First Information Report dated the 27th January, 1970, with regard to M/s. National Company Limited was registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation on the 14th February, 1970. Messrs. National Company Limited and Shri Ramnath Govenka filed first writ petition in October, 1970 and second writ petition in March, 1971. Matters are pending before High Court of Calcutta.

The F.I.R. dated the 2nd April, 1971 with regard to M/s. Andhra Prabha Private Limited was registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation on the 19th April, 1971. M/s. Andhra Prabha Pvt. Ltd., Express Newspapers Pvt. Ltd., and Indian Express

(Madurai) Pvt. Ltd. and Shri Ramnath Goenka had filed writ petitions in the Madras High Court. The Court dismissed the petitions against which the said parties preferred appeal.

Allocation of Funds for Tourism in States and Union Territories during Fourth Plan

1822. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of Funds made for tourism to various States and Union Territories in the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) the names of the States which failed to spend the allocated money for various Tourism Schemes in the States during the past three years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). A Statement giving the Fourth Five Year Plan outlay on tourist schemes in States Plans, and the expenditure incurred by them in 1969-70, 1970-71 and expenditure anticipated in 1971-72 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1141/71]

Frauds and Robberies in the Nationalised Banks

1823. SHRI DINESH JOARDER :
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) total number and nature of frauds and robberies in the nationalised banks (between January and 30th October, 1971) ;

(b) the action taken by Government against the culprits ; and

(c) the preventive steps taken by Reserve Bank for a strict supervision over the functioning of these banks ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) Cases of frauds and robberies are reported by the bank authorities to the police for investigation. The banks also take departmental action where necessary.

(c) To Prevent the recurrence of frauds, Reserve Bank of India has been issuing, from time to time, circulars to banks not only with a view to cautioning them, but also to enable them to plug the possible loopholes, if any, in their respective systems and procedures. The Reserve Bank of India has also appointed a team of Officers to go into the systems obtaining in the banks in regard to custody and handling of cash, investments and securities charged to them, Head Office supervision and control including arrangements for internal audit and inspection and reconciliation of inter-branch accounts, *etc.* Reserve Bank of India has also instructed its Officers conducting normal or centre-wise inspections to check cash and conduct a test check of securities, godowns, *etc.* and cover the system of internal controls in operation and see whether these are adequate. The banks have also been instructed by the Reserve Bank of India to have periodical rotation of duties among branch agents and also other members of the staff and effect their transfer after a period of 3 to 5 years.

Detention of a Pilot of United States at Calcutta Airport

1824. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a pilot of United States was detained at Calcutta Airport on the 3rd November, 1971 for flying over an Unauthorised route over Indian territory by a twinengined small plane ; and

(b) if so, the facts of the case and the action taken against the pilot ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No detention order was issued. A security check was carried out and the explanation of the pilot obtained for entering India from Karachi and landing at Allahabad without authorisation and proceeding to Kathmandu without clearance.

(b) Two American nationals, Mr. Istel and Miss Lee landed at Allahabad on the

28th October 1971, without authorisation. fly After interrogation they were permitted to to Calcutta on the 29th October but flew instead to Kathmandu. On the 3rd November they landed at Calcutta and after further checks left for Bangkok on the 8th November, 1971.

Decision on closing down of Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi

1827. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken final decision regarding the closing down of the Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

जीवन बीमा पेंशन योजना

1828. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :**
श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा के पेंशन योजना का आरम्भ कब हुआ तथा इसकी उपलब्धियां क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त योजना को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जीवन बीमा निगम 1957 से जीवन बीमा पेंशन योजना, जिसे अधिवार्षिकी योजना भी कहा जाता है, चला रहा है । जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा अधिवार्षिकी योजना के अधीन वर्ष 1970-71 में किया गया कारोबार नीचे दिये अनुसार है :

नई योजनाओं की संख्या	36
किए गए जीवन बीमाओं की संख्या	1422
नई वार्षिकियों के अधीन प्रतिवर्ष कुल वार्षिकी	0.70 करोड़ रु०

31 मार्च 1971 को जीवन बीमा निगम की 170 अधिवार्षिकी योजनायें चालू थीं, जिनके अन्तर्गत 8,078 जीवन बीमे किए गये । उनके अन्तर्गत जारी की गई वार्षिकियों की कुल रकम 3.61 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष है ।

(ख) इस योजना को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम ने निम्नलिखित उपाय किये हैं :—

(i) यथासंभव अधिक से अधिक संस्थाओं में उपयुक्त योजनाओं का विकास करने के लिए, केन्द्रीय कार्यालय में एक अलग विभाग का गठन किया गया है, जिसके क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र नई दिल्ली, जालंधर, कानपुर, कलकत्ता, हैदराबाद, मद्रास, बंलौर, पूना, बम्बई और अहमदाबाद में हैं ।

(ii) इन योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत किये गये कारोबार के लिए अपने विभिन्न शाखा कार्यालयों को इस दृष्टि से ऋण देना कि समूह कारोबार के लिए व्यापक आधार वाले बिक्री संगठन का निर्माण हो सके ।

(iii) ऐसे कारोबार के लिए 'कमीशन फार्मूले' के उदारीकरण द्वारा और समूह योजनाओं के विभिन्न पहलुओं में उपयुक्त प्रशिक्षण देकर एजेंटों को प्रोत्साहन देने की व्यवस्था की गयी है ।

(iv) प्रशासनिक कार्यविधि को सुव्यवस्थित किया गया है ।

Outstanding Audit objections in the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

1829. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of outstanding Audit Objections in his Ministry and its Subordinate Offices according to the latest assessment ;

(b) the total amount of money involved therein ;

(c) how many of them were outstanding on 1st April, 1968 ; and

(d) the reasons for not expediting their settlement ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

Shortage of Candles in Delhi on the eve of Diwali

1830. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been acute shortage of candles in the markets on the eve of last Diwali due to defective system of allotment of quota of Paraffin Wax in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been made in the matter and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment in Indian Airlines

1831. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether heavy recruitment has been made in the Indian Airlines all over India during the last two years and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(b) whether Government propose to hold an inquiry in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The rate of increase of staff in Indian Airlines during the years 1969 and 1970 was 2·8% and 4·5% respectively. The higher increase during 1970 was due to the introduction of Boeing services.

(b) No, Sir.

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks in Mysore

1832. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans advanced to farmers, shopkeepers, low-income groups separately by the nationalised banks in the State of Mysore after nationalisation ; and

(b) the rate of interest charged thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Decline in Tourist Traffic

1833. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourists who have visited India during 1971 ;

(b) whether the number of tourists visiting India has steadily been going down ;

(c) the reasons leading to such decline ;

(d) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the "Statesman" dated the 25th September, 1971 under the caption 'Tourism hampered by shortage of Hotels' and if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The tourist arrival figures upto September 1971 are 223, 838 registering an increase of

9·5% over the figures for the corresponding period last year.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. Government are fully aware of the shortage of good hotel accommodation in the country. A concerted effort is being made to make up the shortage by the construction of hotels in the public sector, and by offering incentives to the private sector for hotel construction.

New sub-offices opened by Life Insurance Corporation

1834. SHRI R. V. BADE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new branch and sub-offices in Central Zone opened by the Life Insurance Corporation of India ;

(b) the criteria for opening new Offices ;

(c) the proportion of such Offices in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh ; and

(d) the reasons for not opening any new Office in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (d). Category-wise details of the Offices upgraded and the new Offices opened by the L.I.C. in its Central Zone during the current year are as under :

Offices up-graded	Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
Sub-office to Branch	7	3
Development Centre to Branch.	5	—
Development Centre to Sub-office	2	—
New Offices opened		
Branch	7	2
Development Centre	3	1

The decision to upgrade certain Offices and to open new Offices is taken on the basis of new business performance over a period of at least 3 years, the broad criteria being as under :—

(a) For upgrading an Office as a Branch the average annual new business should be at least Rs. 1 crore under 1,000 policies.

(b) For opening an additional Branch at a centre where an Office or Offices are already in existence, the average annual new business at each of the existing branches should be at least Rs. 3 crores under 5,000 policies.

(c) For upgrading an Office as a Sub-office the average annual new business should be at least Rs. 85 lakhs under 1,500 policies.

(d) For opening a new Development Centre the average annual new business of the area should be at least Rs. 60 lakhs under 1000 policies.

During the current year, the L.I.C. also decided to develop direct agency units by forming new units at centres where a nucleus for further growth could be formed out of direct agents attached to the existing Branches. Of the 9 new Branches opened during the year, 7 are direct agency units.

It would be noticed that some Offices have been upgraded and some new Offices have been opened in Madhya Pradesh, though their number is smaller than the number of Offices upgraded and opened in Uttar Pradesh. This is due to the fact that Uttar Pradesh has relatively better potential for further growth. However, Jabalpur and Indore divisions have fared well this year and their business is expected to expand. Moreover, a Divisional office has been opened at Raipur during the year to cover the Chhattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh.

विदेशों को ऋणों का भुगतान

1835. **श्री आर० वी० बड़े** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें उनसे

प्राप्त ऋण में राशि से अधिक धनराशि का भुगतान ब्याज के रूप में किया जा चुका है ; और

(ख) उन्हें कितना ब्याज दिया गया तथा उनसे कितनी सहायता राशि प्राप्त हुई थी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). जापान ही एक ऐसा देश है जिस को 1970-71 के दौरान ब्याज के रूप में दी गई रकम उपयोग में लाई गई सहायता की रकम से अधिक बैठती है जैसाकि नीचे बताया गया है :

उपयोग में लाई गई सहायता की रकम	17.49 करोड़ रु०
दिये गये ब्याज की रकम	20.15 ,, ,,

1970-71 के लिए जापान से 43.34 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता के वचन प्राप्त हुए थे ।

पटना स्थित प्रतिरक्षा लेखा-नियंत्रक का कार्यालय

1836. **श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रतिरक्षा लेखा नियंत्रक का कार्यालय पटना में किस तिथि से कार्य कर रहा है ;

(ख) उस में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और किन-किन प्रान्तों के हैं ;

(ग) उनमें हिन्दी जानने वालों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(घ) क्या इस कार्यालय का स्थानान्तरण होने की संभावना है ;

(ङ) क्या इससे कर्मचारियों और बिहार के लोगों में असंतोष है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) 5-5-1942 से ।

(ख) और (ग) : रक्षा लेखा-नियंत्रक, पटना के संगठन में विभिन्न स्थानों पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या 1-10-1971 को 2,365 थी । पटना के कार्यालय में कर्मचारियों की संख्या 900 से अधिक है । जिन राज्यों के ये कर्मचारी हैं उनके नाम तथा हिन्दी जाने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसे यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा ।

(घ) जी, नहीं । लेकिन असम, नेफा, नागालैन्ड, मणिपुर, त्रिपुरा तथा मेघालय में स्थित यूनिटों तथा टुकड़ियों से सम्बन्धित कार्य की कतिपय मदों को निपटाने के लिए रक्षा लेखा-नियंत्रक का एक अलग कार्यालय शिलांग में स्थापित करने का सरकार ने सिद्धान्त रूप में निर्णय कर लिया है ।

(ङ) और (च). कुछ कर्मचारियों ने उक्त निर्णय के सम्बन्ध में अपनी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है । रक्षा लेखा-नियंत्रक का कार्यालय शिलांग में स्थापित करने के बारे में बिहार के उप-मुख्य मंत्री ने केन्द्रीय रक्षा मंत्री तथा केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री को पत्र भेजे । दो संसद सदस्यों ने तथा बिहार विधान सभा में विपक्षी दल के नेता ने भी इस विषय में केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री को लिखा । उन सभी ने यह आशंका व्यक्त की कि शिलांग में नियंत्रक का नया कार्यालय स्थापित करने से बिहार के लोगों के रोजगार के अवसर कम हो जायेंगे ? केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री उक्त पत्रों के उत्तर भेज चुके हैं जिनमें यह स्पष्ट किया गया है कि शिलांग में रक्षा लेखा-नियंत्रक का कार्यालय इस लिए स्थापित किया गया है जिससे कि सेना के वेतनों तथा आपूर्ति एवं की गई सेवाओं के बिलों के शीघ्र भुगतान सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताएं पूरी हो सकें तथा पटना और असम के क्षेत्रों एवं अन्य

उत्तरी पूर्वी क्षेत्रों के बीच संचार व्यवस्था के अभाव एवं उसके भंग होने के कारण उत्पन्न कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जा सके। उन्हें यह भी बताया गया है कि बिहार के लोगों के रोजगार के अवसरों पर कोई विशेष प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

Loan to Rural Agriculturists and Farmers

1837. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued instructions to all the nationalised banks to grant loan to rural agriculturists and farmers ;

(b) whether the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has also been instructed to grant such loans ; and

(c) if so, the amount of loan given to farmers through the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Shahpura Branch (District Bhilwara) ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loans given to Different Categories of Persons by S. B. I. in Burhanpur

1838. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of farmers, landless labourers, handloom and powerloom owners and low-income people who have been given loans by the State Bank of India in Burhanpur (Madhya Pradesh) since banks nationalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loan to Madhya Pradesh

1839. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans provided by the Central Government during the financial years 1968-69, 1969-70, and 1970-71 to Madhya Pradesh State :

(b) the total amount of interest accrued thereon during the said period ;

(c) the amount of loans sought by the Madhya Pradesh State Government for the financial year 1971-72 ; and

(d) the rate of interest to be charged thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The amount of loans given to Madhya Pradesh during the three financial years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 and the interest payment by the State during these years are given below :

(Rs. in Crores)

	Loans paid to the State	Total interest payment by the State
1968-69	56.41	18.12
1969-70	44.57	19.46
1970-71	47.26	19.45

(c) The State Government have in their Budget for 1971-72 assumed credit for Central loans amounting to Rs. 45.70 crores.

The Central assistance for Madhya Pradesh State Plan for 1971-72 is, however, Rs. 52.40 crores comprising of loans and grants. The actual quantum of loan would depend upon their actual outlays for various sectors subject to the overall ceilings. In addition, the State Government will also receive loans in lieu of small savings collections, loans for relief expenditure on the basis of the recommendations of the Central Study Team and short term loans for purchase of fertilisers depending upon the value of the fertilisers purchased from the Central pool.

(d) Central loans advanced to the State Governments generally carry interest at 5 per cent per annum with a rebate of $\frac{1}{4}\%$ for punctual payment of principal and interest.

Credit given to Power-Loom Owners by Burhanpur State Bank (Madhya Pradesh)

1840. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether major part of credit given to powerloom owners by State Bank, Burhanpur, has been cornered by a few rich powerloom owners ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to put a ceiling on total credit to be given to any single family ; and

(c) the number and the names of persons who have been given credit by the Bank there ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). State Bank of India, Burhanpur is extending credit facilities on a need-based approach to the powerloom operators. The bank has not stipulated any higher or lower ceilings on the amounts to be sanctioned to any unit. As on 30th June 1971, the bank had sanctioned loans to 138 powerloom units with the limits aggregating to Rs. 7.25 lakhs and the amount outstanding was Rs. 5.62 lakhs. Out of 138 powerloom units financed by the branch, 93 units own only 2 powerlooms or less.

(c) The information relates to the accounts of individual constituents of bank and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of Section 44(1) of the State Bank of India Act 1955 such information is not divulged.

New Offices opened by Nationalised Banks in Madhya Pradesh

1841. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Offices opened by the fourteen nationalised Banks in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) the share of Madhya Pradesh in the growth of deposits after nationalisation of Banks ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Between 30th June 1969 and 31st August 1971 the fourteen nationalised banks opened 123 new offices in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The available state-wise data of deposits of scheduled commercial relate to September 1969 and March 1971. Of the total deposits of Rs. 4713.6 crores at the end of September 1969, the share of Madhya Pradesh was Rs. 118.7 crores or 2.52%. At the end of March 1971, of the total deposits of Rs. 5600.9 crores, Madhya Pradesh shared Rs. 142.4 crores or 2.54%.

Decline in Efficiency in the Services of the State Bank of India, Burhanpur

1842. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the efficiency in the services of the State Bank of India, Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh has registered a general decline ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Government have received no complaints as regards deterioration in the efficiency in the services at Burhanpur Branch of State Bank of India. If any specific instances are brought to Government's notice suitable action will be taken.

Low earnings of Indian Airlines

1843. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI J. B. PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Airlines had been under severe financial strain with low earnings from April to August, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reasons are : –

(i) frequent distruption of services due to industrial unrest ;

(ii) substantial increase in wages ;

(iii) loss of three F-27 aircraft ;

(iv) increase in excise duty on aviation fuel ;

(v) re-routing and suspension of certain services to avoid over-flying Pakistan ; and

(vi) increase in insurance rates so as to cover hijacking risks.

Economy measures have been taken to eliminate all avoidable expenditure and efforts are being made to optimise aircraft utilisation.

Suggestion by Socialist Party regarding Financial Crisis

1844. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Socialist Party had suggested to the Centre a seven-point plan to meet the deepening financial crisis in the country ; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the Hon'ble House is aware, the Government have already initiated action in regard to bringing about greater economy in administrative expenditure, imposition of wealth tax on agriculture, and distribution of foodgrains through the fair price/ration shops. More recently, Government have also imposed several levies with a view to raise resources for meeting expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh. The collection of income tax arrears is also being given a high priority. In the recent Conference of the Chief Ministers and Governors held last month, it was decided to appoint an expert committee to examine the various facets of the question of agricultural income tax. The public sector banks have taken a number of steps to ensure that the loan requirements exceeding Rs. 25 lakhs in case of each individual party will be properly scrutinised.

Transfer of some Senior Officials of Bombay Airport

1845. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether some senior officials of Bombay Airport have been transferred recently ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for their transfers ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On administrative grounds.

Distribution of Essential Articles through Fair Price Shops

1846. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce distribution of essential articles through Fair Price Shops with a view to control the rise in prices ;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ; and

(c) the steps so far taken in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Major foodgrains are already being distributed through a network of fair price/ration shops ; the question of distributing other essential commodities through these shops is under examination. The establishment of cooperative stores, both in urban and rural areas, is being encouraged in order to ensure that consumers get their requirements at reasonable prices.

Findings of the Technical Committee regarding Extension of Runway at Cochin Airport

1847. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report of Technical Committee regarding the extension of the runway at Cochin Airport ; and

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The question of the extension of the runway at Cochin aerodrome has been examined by the Civil Aviation Department. On account of the existence of several obstructions the work on the extension of the runway has not been taken up.

Alleged Fraud committed by State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

1848. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Internal Auditor of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur inspected the Branch Office, New Rohtak Road in 1970 and detected a fraud of Rs. 6 lakhs ;

(b) whether, later, the Head Office deputed another official, Shri M. Madhav for further enquiry in this fraud ;

(c) if so, the nature thereof ; and

(d) the names of the persons involved in this and action taken against them.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (d). The Internal Auditor of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur who audited New Rohtak Road Branch of the bank in April-May 1970, reported that documentary demand bills of an aggregate value of Rs. 2.62 lakhs, subsequently increased to Rs. 4.32 lakhs, purchased from various small scale units, which were returned unpaid, were held by the branch. According to the bank, although there were serious irregularities and procedural lapses, no fraud or malafide intention on the part of the branch staff was noticed. The Development Officer of the bank was deputed to the branch to take steps to strengthen bank's security and to work out suitable repayment programmes. The outstandings are reported to have come down to Rs. 2.81 lakhs during the last one year. The bank has reported that the necessary departmental action will be taken after the position crystallises.

Fictitious Bills drawn on a Branch of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

1849. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some parties of New Rohtak Road Branch of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur got the bills (Hundies) discounted drawn on fictitious parties ;

(b) the names of the parties involved in this fraud ; and

(c) if so, whether any enquiry has been made or is being made into this fraud in the Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The Internal Auditor of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur who audited New Rohtak Road Branch of the bank in April-May 1970, reported that documentary demand bills of an aggregate value of Rs. 2.62 lakhs, subsequently increased to Rs. 4.32 lakhs, purchased from various small scale units, which were returned unpaid, were held by the branch. The bank has reported that the documentary demand bills prima facie represented genuine movement of goods. According to the bank, although there were irregularities and procedural lapses, no fraud or malafide intention on the part of the branch staff was noticed. The State Bank of India has taken up with the subsidiary bank the question of rectification of the irregularities in the advances.

Release of Land around Babatpur Airport

1851. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had agreed to release the surplus land around Babatpur Airport to the respective agriculturists in 1969 ; and

(b) if so, whether the land has been released and if not, the reasons for the same and when the surplus land is likely to be released ?

THE MINISTTR OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a). The Director General of Civil Aviation had decided that land on the north and south of the kutcha runway at Babatpur aerodrome (which had become surplus consequent on the realignment of the operational facing) should be released for cultivation.

(b) The land has not so far been leased out as the original cultivators have not yet produced the land deeds duly verified by the revenue authorities in support of their claims, and also as work on actual realignment of the operational fencing was in progress.

Inquiry into increased Loss in Man-Hours by Indian Airlines

1852. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether man-hours lost by Indian Airlines have considerably increased during the last two years ;

(b) if so, how do they compare with the previous two years ; and

(c) whether Government purpose to hold an inquiry through a Committee to go into the causes of increased numbers of man-hours lost ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The number of man-days lost during the years 1967-68 onwards is given below :—

Year	On account of strikes	On account of lock-out
1967-68	31,919	—
1968-69	52,5	—
1969-70	15,302	—
1970-71	22,086	1,79,962
1971-72 (up to 31st Oct,71)	NIL	NIL

(c) No, Sir. One of the terms of reference of the Sen Committee was to examine the personnel policies and practices of Indian Airlines. The Committee's report is under examination.

Steps to Increase Profitability of Air India

1853. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 13th October, 1971 about the various malpractices being indulged in by the foreign Air Companies operating from India as a result of which Air India is losing heavily ; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction to the activities of the foreign Air Companies and the steps Government have taken to curb the malpractices to increase the profitability of Air India operations ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A close watch is being maintained by the International Air Transport Association enforcement organisation as well as our own Vigilance machinery.

World Bank Financial Aid to Nangal Fertilizer Factory

1854. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has agreed to give substantial financial aid to convert the Nangal. Fertilizer Factory into oil-based operation and thereby ensure saving of electricity ; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of proposals made by the World Bank and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) : The World Bank is appraising the feasi-

bility of an expansion programme at Nangal. Final details in this connection are still under discussion.

Location of an Oil Refinery at Dholpur

1855 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan have requested the Government of India for the location of an Oil Refinery at Dholpur ; and

(b) if so, whether the request has been considerered and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) while the Government of Rajasthan has requested the Government of India for locating the North West Refinery some where in Rajasthan, the Nagar Palika, Nagar Congress Committee and District Congress Committee of Dholpur and one Member of the Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha have requested the Government for the location of an oil refinery at Dholpur.

(b) A Feasibilty Report for the setting up of a refinery in the north-west region has been prepared by the Indian Oil Corporation. This is presently under examination by the Government and a decision on the location of the refinery has not yet been taken.

Imposition of Taxes by States for Bangla Desh Refugees

1856. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the States in the country have announced new tax measures in view of the Bangla Desh refugees relief work ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Seven States namely Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have so far annoucned new levies to raise resources for the relief of Bangla Desh refugees. These levies are in the form of additional tax/duty/surcharge on entertainment tax, sales tax, tax on bus fares, motor vehicles tax, stamp duty on instruments and surcharge on the price of lottery tickets etc.

Setting up of a project for the Production of Methanol at Haldia

1857. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of setting up a project for the production of Methanol at Haldia ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Government have recently approved the setting up of a fertilizer Complex at Haldia (West Bengal) by the Fertilizer Corporation of India for the production of nitrophosphate and urea fertilizers, soda ash and methanol. 41,250 (forty-one thousand two hundred and fifty) tonnes per annum of methanol are planned to be produced and the unit is expected to go into production in 1975-76.

Plan to purchase more Boeing by Indian Airlines

1858. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI D. K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines have a plan to purchase some more Boeings in the near future and if so, the broad outlines thereof ? and

(b) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The management of Indian Airlines is making a study of its fleet requirements during the current decade, and has yet to make its recommendations to Government.

Growth rate in Advances to Neglected Sectors after Nationalisation of Banks

1859. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the nationalisation of Banks in the country, the growth rate in advances to the neglected sectors of the community has slowed down ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) the loans advanced by the nationalised Banks to the various groups of community since Bank nationalisation, year-wise.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). There has been some slowing down in the rate of growth of advances to the hitherto neglected sectors in the second year after nationalisation. Immediately after nationalisation, some of the banks advanced credit over scattered areas with the result that they could not supervise effectively the utilisation of loans. Naturally the banks were anxious to improve the quality of their lending to these sectors by having proper supervision and follow-up of the loans. For this purpose, the banks had to build up the necessary organisational capacity to further intensify lending in these sectors.

(c) A Table showing the advances of the public sector banks to agriculture and other hitherto neglected sectors and the number of borrowal accounts as in June, 1969, June, 1970 and June, 1971 is attached.

Statement

Advances of Public Sector Banks to Agriculture and other specified Sectors

(*Amount in Rs. lakhs*)

	June, 1969		June, 1970		June, 1971	
	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount outstanding
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture						
(a) Direct Finance (Excluding Plantations)	171880	38,02.0	615952	153,44.6	805735	197,55.3
(b) Indirect Finance	4756	122,32.5	18846	139,07.6	23691	132,88.1
2. Small-Scale Industry	73987	251,45.8	121057	369,89.0	139453	439,87.5
3. Road Transport Operators	2527	6,69.0	12690	24,73.6	23069	39,78.2
4. Retail Trade and Small Business	28037	19,22.2	125748	64,86.6	146398	72,65.9
5. Professional and Self-Employed Persons	422	33.1	28879	6,74.9	41109	8,53.2
6. Education	594	45.6	4995	2,06.8	7042	3,68.6
Total (1 to 6)	282203	438,50.2	928167	760,83.1	1136497	894,96.8

Land offered by Madhya Pradesh Government to India Tourism Development Corporation for Building Hotels, Motels and Travellers Lodges

1860. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have offered land to India Tourism Development Corporation for building hotels, motels and travellers lodges in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). There has been some correspondence between the Madhya Pradesh Government and the India Tourism Development Corporation in this regard. However, since there is no provision in the Fourth Plan of the Corporation for this purpose in Madhya Pradesh, the matter has not been pursued.

Proposal to increase inflow of Tourists to India

1861. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government anticipates an increase in the flow of tourists to India ;

(b) whether most of the tourists are likely to be of middle income group ;

(c) whether any special arrangements are being made to meet the requirements of this type of tourists ; and

(d) if so, the arrangements proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Arrangements are continuously being made for meeting the requirements of tourists.

(d) The introduction of lower air fares, Inclusive Tour fares and liberalisation in the movement of charters to India will help to broaden the tourist market base, making it increasingly possible for the middle-income category of tourists to visit India.

Auto Drivers in Customs Houses

1862. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of car/van drivers in Customs Houses of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Goa and Vizag ;

(b) the prescribed total hours of normal duty for these drivers at the different Customs Houses, and the total hours of duty required to be performed by these employees to make themselves eligible to draw overtime Allowance ;

(c) whether there is any difference between the car/van drivers on one hand and Sepoys and officers of Preventive Department on the other in regard to their duty hours and admissibility of overtime allowance in different Customs Houses ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The sanctioned strength of departmental vehicles is as follows :—

Calcutta	—	10	Cochin	—	3
Bombay	—	14	Goa	—	6
Madras	—	13	Visakhapatnam		1

(b) The total hours of duty are 9 per day including half an hour's lunch break. Thereafter they have to give one hour's service without overtime before becoming eligible to earn overtime allowance.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Unlike the duties of the Customs Preventive Staff and Sepoys of the Customs Department, the duties of the drivers of the vehicles are of intermittent nature and therefore, their duty hours and overtime rules are not similar. However, this question is proposed to be re-examined.

Recommendations of Customs Study Team for Reorganisation of Customs Out-Door Sepoys

1863. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Customs Study Team has recommended reorganisation of the Customs Out-Door Sepoys Cadre on the lines of Border Security Force ;

(b) whether any specific proposals in this regard have been made by the Customs Employees Federation ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The Customs Study Team had recommended that the pay scales and prospects of out-door sepoys should be improved on the analogy of the Border Police.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) These proposals were raised by the Federation in the Departmental Council Meeting under the Joint Consultative Machinery Scheme and came up for discussion in the meeting held on 27th and 28th August, 1971. They were not acceptable to the official side and when this was made known to the staff side at the above meeting they requested for deferment of the proposal to the next meeting, which is scheduled to take place on 28th and 29th December, 1971.

Assistant Collectors for Customs Department

1864. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of additional posts of Assistant Collectors created by Government for the Customs Department during the last two years in pursuance of the recommendation of the Customs Study Team and otherwise ;

(b) the amount of additional recurring establishment expenses involved for the Class I Cadre due to the creation of the above additional posts ; and

(c) the administrative expenses likely to be incurred for reorganisation of the Class IV Sepoys Cadre in the Customs Department on the lines of Border Security Force as recommended by the Customs Study Team ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) *Posts created on the recommendations of the Customs Study Team*

(i) 70 posts of Assistant Collectors of Customs in lieu of 62 posts of Principal Appraisers and 10 posts of Chief Inspectors/Additional Chief Inspectors.

(ii) 4 posts of Assistant Collectors in the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence.

Posts created otherwise

(iii) One post of Assistant Collector for the Vizag Custom House by abolition of a post of Superintendent of Central Excise, Class I.

(iv) One post of Assistant Collector of Customs in the Bombay Custom House.

(b) No Additional cost was involved in the creation of the posts mentioned at (i) and (iii) above. The Additional cost involved in the creation of the posts mentioned at (ii) and (iv) is Rs. 50,000/- per annum.

Since the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence is now under the administrative control of the Department of Personnel, the expenditure on the 4 posts mentioned at (ii) above is no longer borne by the Customs Department. Thus, the recurring expenditure borne by the Customs Department is only Rs. 10,000/- per annum.

(c) The Customs Study Team had recommended that the importance of the outdoor sepoys in the preventive set-up should be recognised and their pay scales and prospects should be improved on the analogy of the Border Police.

The administrative expenditure that would have to be incurred if the Class IV sepoys cadre in customs is reorganised on the lines of the Border Police is being worked out and will be laid on the table of the House.

Joint Exercises in Indian Ocean by Iran and Pakistan

1865. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iran and Pakistan Navy have recently carried out joint exercises in the Indian Ocean ;

(b) if so, when the exercises were carried out ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Iranian and Pakistan Navies have carried out joint exercises from time to time. Such exercises were carried out recently in January and September, 1971. There is nothing in the international law to prevent such activities.

New Measures for collecting Taxes

1866. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :
SHRI RAM SHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new scheme is being introduced for collecting Taxes by giving permanent account numbers to income-tax payees ;

(b) if so, the salient points of the scheme ; and

(c) when the scheme is to come into force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). A system of Permanent Account Numbers for identification of income-tax assessees and their assessment records has been introduced with effect from 1.11.1971 in some Income-tax Offices at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad and Bangalore. This number will remain unchanged for each tax payer for all time to come irrespective of transfers from one place to another. The system has been devised to remove several difficulties which arise from the present system of fluctuating General Index Numbers, particularly when the case of a tax payer gets transferred from one place to another. It will facilitate a quick linking of the various documents relating to any tax payer with his respective file in the Income-tax office, thereby enabling the Income-tax Officer to deal more expeditiously with the tax matters of the assessee.

2. A Permanent Account Number consists of nine digits in the series 10,00,00,000 to 49,99,99,999. This will take care of all possible expansion in the number of tax payers in the years to come.

3. A separate series of eight digits is proposed to be utilised for allotting Permanent Account Numbers to "representative assessees" (e.g., trustees or agents of non-resident assessees) in order to avoid any possible confusion.

4. It is proposed to conduct the present experiment up to 31.3.1972 and, in the light of the experience gathered, to extend the system to all the Income-tax Offices in the country during the first half of the next financial year.

5. The utilisation of this system for streamlining and strengthening the machinery regarding tax deduction at source and for combating tax evasion will be considered afterwards.

Guidelines for Investment by the General Insurance Companies

1867. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are formulating any guidelines for investment by the General Insurance Companies ; and

(b) whether these guidelines have already been issued and if so, the nature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). Government have recently issued Guidelines for investment of General Insurance funds, which

are as under :

All investments of funds of insurance companies will be subject to the following conditions :

(i) New investments should be only in approved investments. However investments in non-approved investments could be made with the prior approval of Government.

(ii) Not less than 40% of the available funds should be invested in market securities issued or guranteed by the Central Government and the State Governmen s.

(iii) The balance may be made in debentures, preference shares and ordinary shares and in other investments such as in land and house properties and loans on mortgages. Investment in ordinary shares, however, should not exceed 50% of the total new investments made.

(iv) Investments in land and house properties and mortgages should be made only with the prior approval of the Government.

(v) All proposals for investment should be put to and approved by the Advisory Committee of Custodians; in an emergency, however, investments may be made in consultation with the Coordinating Custodian.

(vi) For any single investment in excess of Rs. 25 lakhs or where a new investment could bring up the total amount invested on any particular concern beyound Rs. 25 lakhs, the prior approval of the Government must be taken.

(vii) Sale of any investment should be subject to the same conditions and limits as for new investments.

(viii) Each investment should be considered on its own merit and the question of any consideration of getting insurance business should not influence the decision.

Remittances by Indians living in South-East Asian Countries

1868. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of total remittances being received on an average annually from Indians living in countries of South-East Asia ;

(b) whether these remittances have progressively registered a decline and if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether attention of Government has been invited to an article appearing in '*The Statesman*' of the 6th October, 1971 ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The average annual remittance from Indians in South-East Asian countries is estimated as about Rs. 2.1 crores.

(b) There has been some decline in these remittances. Important reasons for the decline are the restrictions imposed by local exchange control authorities and diversion of remittance to unauthorised channels.

(c) and (d). Government are aware of the practices described in the articles and have been taking various legislative, administrative and other measures to deal with the problem effectively.

Profit and Loss of the Industrial Finance Corporation

1869. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the profit and loss of the Industrial Finance Corporation during the last two years ; and

(b) the industries which were helped by the Industrial Finance Corporation during the last two years and on what basis ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The net profits made by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India during the last two years 1969-70 and 1970-71 (July—June) were Rs. 1.96 crores and Rs. 2.10 crores respectively.

(b) Only public limited companies and cooperative societies incorporated or registered in India are eligible for financial assistance from the Corporation. After a detailed appraisal of the technical, financial, managerial and economic aspects of a project promoted by a public limited company or a cooperative society, the Corporation grants long-term financial assistance to it. A Statement showing the long term financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Corporation to the various types of industries during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 (July-June) is enclosed.

Statement

Industry wise Classification of Financial Assistance sanctioned (Gross) and disbursed by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 (July—June)

(Rs. in lacs)

Industry	1969-70		1970-71	
	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed	Amount sanctioned	Amount disbursed
1	2	3	4	5
Sugar	465.00	342.00	829.00	594.00
Food Manufacturers—Canning and Processing of fruits and vegetables	—	—	15.90	1.32
Textiles	335.00	297.84	273.06	206.10
Jute	150.45	187.52	—	121.68
Synthetic fibres	169.11	—	532.35	29.28
Wood and Cork	—	1.73	10.00	—
Paper	53.77	99.70	70.22	107.21
Rubber Products	77.27	128.80	—	99.72
Basic Chemicals	30.00	78.78	56.78	32.44
Fertilisers	75.00	38.73	5.60	29.20
Miscellaneous Chemicals	43.50	116.18	70.00	90.52
Glass	58.00	0.28	—	23.07
Vegetable and Animal Oil and Fats	—	—	32.00	17.00
Po ttery, China and Earthen-ware	30.00	4.77	—	54.22
Cement	50.00	79.90	50.00	60.00
Iron and Steel	—	—	478.75	37.85
Non-ferrous metals	172.91	82.83	170.00	1.85
Metal products	87.55	89.61	244.40	74.54
Machinery	21.89	39.72	95.15	23.09

1	2	3	4	5
Electrical Machinery	58.63	48.68	298.79	48.21
Rail Road Equipment	—	0.50	—	—
Motor Vehicles	53.66	18.91	239.54	29.16
Bicycles	—	15.00	4.58	11.20
Hotels	6.00	48.85	15.00	15.00
Coal	—	—	32.00	—
Electricity, Gas and Steam	—	—	1.99	16.95
Miscellaneons Manufacturing Industries	—	84.73	—	8.61
Note :—Disbursements include disbursals in respect of earlier sanctions also.				
Total :	1937.74	1805.07	3532.11	1732.22

Theft of Army Maps from Halwara

1870. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some important army maps were stolen from the office of the airbase at Halwara in Ludhiana District ;

(b) whether these maps were later recovered ;

(c) the persons arrested in this connection and action taken against them ; and

(d) the proposals under consideration of Government for screening persons working in important army organisations to avoid recurrence of such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (d). One blue print which was missing from the Office of the M. E. S. had been recovered the next day. The matter is under investigation by the Police.

Incentives for Small Savings

1871. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether India joined this year the International Savings Institute ;

(b) whether World Thrift Day was observed on the 1st November, 1971 ; and

(c) the special incentive schemes Government propose to introduce to enourage the savings habit as also to mobilise resources to meet the requirements of development and expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) India has joined the International Savings Bank Institute Geneva, as a Member this year.

(b) World Thrift Day was observed all over the country in all State capitals, districts and block headquarters on the 31st October, 1971. In Delhi, the President released a special postage stamp to mark the World Thrift Day.

(c) Number of measures and incentives have already been initiated to mobilise larger small savings collections to meet the development requirements and additional financial liability on account of expenditure on Bangla Desh refugees. The rates of interest on seven-year National Savings Certificates (IV Issue) Recurring Deposits, Time Deposits and Post Office Savings Bank Deposits were raised in January, 1971. A commission of 1 per cent will be paid to Branch Post Masters on all new deposits in 3-Year and 5-Year Time Deposit accounts received with effect from

1.8.71. A commission of 1 per cent will also be paid to them on the net increase, exclusive of interest, of not less than Rs. 500 at the end of the year over and above the net accretions of the previous year, in Post Office Savings Bank accounts operated at their offices.

The State Governments are now entitled to higher small savings loans than the $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the net small savings collections provided the percentage of net collections to gross collections in a State is higher than the national average of net to gross collections by at least 5 per cent.

It is also proposed to award prizes to the Sarpanch or Pramukh of the Gram Panchayat securing highest collection in each block during the drive period beginning from 31st October, 1971.

Overdrafts by States

1872. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount overdrawn by various State Governments at the end of June, 1971 and their break-up State-wise ; and

(b) the measures Government proposes to adopt at the Centre to enforce all round austerity and to cut down non-essential expenditure and to what extent it is expected to help the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Discussions have recently been held with the States having overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India. The State Governments have agreed that steps would need to be taken, including economy in expenditure and additional resource mobilization, to reduce the overdrafts. It is too early to make an estimate of the impact of the measures which may be taken by the State Governments in this connection.

Statement

Overdrafts of States as on 28.6.1971		(Rs. Crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41.95
2.	Assam	20.91
3.	Bihar	25.47
4.	Haryana	35.40
5.	Kerala	18.68
6.	Maharashtra	31.10
7.	Mysore	29.68
8.	Rajasthan	87.97
9.	Tamil Nadu	71.76
10.	West Bengal	8.37
	TOTAL :	371.29

Seizure of Smuggled Articles

1873. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of smuggled articles other than gold such as watches and yarn seized from various parts of the country during the last six months ;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection ;

(c) whether such incidents of smuggling are on increase ;

(d) if so, the specific measures adopted by Government to check the rising incidence of smuggling ; and

(e) whether it is proposed to award deterrent punishment to smugglers and if so, the nature of punishment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The details of contraband goods, other than gold, seized by the Customs and Central Excise authorities during the period from April to September, 1971 are as

under :—

	Quantity	Value (Rs. lakhs) at Indian market rate
(1) Incoming		
Watches	2,20,336 Nos.	218
Synthetic yarn and fabrics		298
Other articles		232
(2) Outgoing		
Silver	3798 Kgs.	22
Dangerous Drugs		123
(3) Vehicles and Vessels		46
(4) Currency		68
	Total	1007

(b) 1250 persons were arrested in this connection.

(c) On the basis of the figures of seizures of contraband goods, it is not possible to arrive at any conclusion as regards the increase in the number of smuggling cases in the country. However, the value of the contraband articles other than gold seized during the last three years is as under :—

Year	Goods other than gold. Value Rs. lakhs (at Indian market rate)
1968	1606
1969	1971
1970	1779

(d) The measures being adopted by the Government to check smuggling are as under : systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft, and checking of vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontiers. Additional launches and vehicles are being provided from time to time for effective interception, prevention etc. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collectors of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detention. The position is kept under constant review.

(e) The penalties prescribed under the Customs Act, 1962 for smuggling offences are quite severe. In addition to confiscation of goods penalty upto five times the value of the goods can be imposed on the person concerned in the smuggling of goods. Further, on prosecution under section 135 of the Customs Act, the smuggler may be sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment. In case of offences relating to goods to which section 123 of Customs Act, 1962 applies, (namely, gold, diamonds, manufacture of gold or diamonds, watches, cosmetics, mechanical lighters and flints therefor, playing cards, blades, cigarettes, transistors and diodes, synthetic yarn and metallic yarn, fabrics made wholly or mainly of synthetic yarn) imprisonment upto 5 years may be awarded where the Indian market price of the smuggled goods exceeds Rs. 1 lakh ; there is also provision for a minimum sentence of six months.

Tax Evasion in West Bengal and Rajasthan

1874. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the parties of West Bengal and Rajasthan who have been found to be evading tax and the amount of tax evaded ; and

(b) the measures adopted to recover the money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The number of persons found to be evading taxes every year in each State runs into thousands. During the financial years 1968-69 and 1969-70 penalties for concealment of income were imposed in West Bengal on 4276 and 4176 persons respectively. In the case of Rajasthan, in the same years penalties were imposed on 1480 and 2239 persons respectively.

The names of persons on whom penalties exceeding Rs. 5,000 are imposed for concealment of income are published in the newspapers. In West Bengal the number of persons on whom penalties exceeding Rs. 5000 were imposed was 202 in 1968-69 and 187 in 1969-70. In Rajasthan, the corresponding figures were 15 and 2 respectively. If information is required for a particular person or persons in respect of any year, it would be furnished.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

To streamline the tax collection machinery, the Department has taken the following administrative, legal and executive measures for early realisation of taxes :—

Administrative Measures :

(i) Prior to 1961 recovery of tax arrears was done by State authorities who often failed to evince sufficient interest in the collection of revenue. The 1961 Act, therefore, incorporated a self-contained revenue code and made provision for Tax-Recovery Officers who could be Departmental officers. The Departmental officers have taken over the tax recovery work fully or partly in all Commissioners' charges.

(ii) Introduction of the scheme of functional distribution of work in 150 ranges of Inspecting Assistant Commissioners : Here the collection of taxes is made the specific function of one or more Income-tax Officers in the Range.

(iii) Acceptance of crossed cheques by the Department and opening of special receipt counters for this purpose in the Income-tax Offices.

(iv) Publication of names of assessees who are defaulters in the payment of taxes over certain prescribed limits.

(v) Arrear Clearance Fortnights are being observed all over the country. During the period, special emphasis is laid on carrying out pending adjustments/rectifications, giving effect to appellate orders and collecting the net demands due from the assessees.

(vi) Five Tax Recovery Commissioners have recently been posted in Calcutta, Kerala, Delhi, Nagpur and Hyderabad. In addition to administrative jurisdiction over Tax Recovery Officers, they will also have appellate jurisdiction with effect from 1.1.1972 to hear appeals against the orders of the Departmental Tax Recovery Officers. Further, some Additional Commissioners of Income-tax are in exclusive charge of recovery work.

(vii) Sixty posts of Income-tax Officers (Collections) were sanctioned last year by the Government for attending to the work of liquidation of arrear demands.

Legal Measures :

(i) Under the Income-tax Act of 1961, Directors of a private limited company, which goes into liquidation after the Act came into force, have been made liable in certain circumstances for the tax payable by the Company.

(ii) Production of Tax Clearance Certificates under section 230 of the Income-tax Act from persons going abroad.

(iii) Clearance Certificates under section 230 required before a document for sale of property in excess of Rs. 50,000 can be registered.

(iv) Levy of penalty under section 221 of the Income-tax Act upto 100% of the tax upon a defaulting tax-payer.

(v) Introduction of a self-contained recovery code in the Income-tax Act under which the tax in arrear can be recovered by any one or more of the modes mentioned below :—

(a) attachment and sale of assessee's movable property ;

(b) attachment and sale of the assessee's immovable property ;

(c) appointing the receiver for management of the assessee's movable and immovable properties ;

(d) arrest and detention in civil prison of a defaulter.

(vi) Rate of interest in cases of delayed payments has been raised from 6% to 9% with effect from 1st October, 1967.

Executive Measures :

(i) Income-tax Verification Certificates/ Income-tax Clearance Certificates from persons applying for import licences/quota certificates/contracts etc.

(ii) Grant of rewards to informers in respect of information or of other assistance in recovery proceedings where the attempts of the Department at recovery have not been successful.

Search of Petroleum in Sunderban Area

1875. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been made in the Sunderban area of West Bengal for the search of petroleum ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) fresh information or source, if any, available for further exploration in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Geophysical Surveys have been conducted in a small area on the northern fringes of Sunderbans.

(b) No structural feature suitable for drilling has been discovered in the area covered by the Surveys.

(c) Seismic surveys are being continued in West Bengal, using the sophisticated digital seismic systems, for locating the deep-seated structural features which may be suitable for oil and gas accummulation.

Plan to Establish Youth Hostels in the Country

1876. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum was presented to him by the Indian Youth Congress on the 3rd November, 1971 and if so, the contents thereof ;

(b) whether there is any plan to establish 100 youth hostels all over the country to mark the 25th anniversary of the Independence Day celebrations ; and

(c) if so, the main points of the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) A letter dated 4.11.71 has been received from the Indian Youth Congress indicating their plan to set up at least one hundred youth hostels all over the country to mark the 25th Anniversary of Independence Day.

(b) and (c). During the Fourth Plan period Government propose to set up ten Youth Hostels at Madras, Trivandrum, Hampi, Bhopal, Aurangabad, Jaipur, Patni Top, Nainital, Darjeeling and Simla.

Appeal made by the Director General of Ordnance Factories Employees Union Calcutta

1877. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :
SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has finally decided to shift the part of Director General of Ordnance Factories office from Calcutta to Kanpur ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any appeal has been made to him by the Director General of Ordnance Factories employees Union Calcutta recently in this connection ; and

(d) if so, the nature of the appeal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b). A part of the DGOF Headquarters dealing with clothing and equipment group of Factories has already been shifted from Calcutta to Kanpur and is already functioning there since June 1971. Most of the Factories of this group are located in that area. The reason for this shifting was to improve the efficiency of the Organisation.

(c) An appeal was made by the DGOF Employees Association to the Raksha Utpadan Mantri on the 19th August 1971.

(d) The appeal was mainly directed against the general issue of reorganisation of the DGOF Headquarters and has made only a passing mention to the shifting of the OEF Group headquarters.

Staff of the Banking Department having their account in Foreign Banks

1878. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the members of the staff of the Banking Department of the Government of India are having their accounts with the foreign banks ;

(b) if so, full information about them and the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that Government servants and particularly those working in the Banking Department are discouraged from having their accounts with the foreign banks ; and

(d) the list of those members of staff of the Banking Department of the Government of India who have opened their accounts with foreign banks after the Indian Banks were nationalised ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) So far as can be ascertained, majority of the Members of staff of the Banking Department do not have accounts with foreign banks.

(b) to (d). The Government Servants Conduct Rules do not require furnishing of such information by Government servants to the Government. Government have also not put any restrictions on any individual having an account with any foreign bank. It would not, therefore, be feasible to furnish the details asked for.

Restrictions imposed on sanction of Cycle, Scooter, Motor Car and House Building Advances to Government Employees

1879. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, with a view to mobilise resources to meet the expenditure on the refugees from Bangla Desh, Government have imposed restrictions on sanctioning of cycle and scooter advance to Government employees ;

(b) whether such restrictions have also been imposed on the grant of motor advance to high officers ; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of these restrictions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. R.

GANESH) : (a) and (b). Certain restrictions have been imposed on the grant of advances for the purchase of motor-cars and motor-cycles including scooters. These restrictions are of general application. There are, however, no restrictions on the grant of advances for the purchase of bicycles.

(c) The main restrictions contained in the orders issued by Government on the 20th October 1971 are as follows :

(i) a Government servant who, prior to the date of issue of the orders, had been sanctioned an advance for the purchase of a motor car is not sanctioned another advance for the purchase of a motor-car or a motor-cycle, including a scooter ; and

(ii) a Government servant who, prior to the date of issue of the orders, had been sanctioned an advance for the purchase of a motor-cycle, including a scooter, is not sanctioned another advance for the purchase of a motor-cycle, including a scooter.

Cut in non-Essential Expenditure

1880. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the measures of austerity and cut in non-essential expenditure proposed by Government with a view to mobilise resources to meet the expenditure on the refugees from Bangla Desh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : The more important measures are :

(1) A review of the current year's budget provision for non-plan expenditure so as to secure as nearly as possible a 5% reduction. This reduction is to be achieved by cutting down all non-essential items of expenditure, re-scheduling, postponing or dropping sanctioned programmes to the extent feasible and deferring all new activities unless there is special justification. As a result of this review, a reduction of approximately Rs. 59 crores in the current year's non-plan budget (excluding Railways) is expected, according to present indications.

(2) Further restrictions on unproductive items of expenditure by curtailing the provision made for contingencies, travelling allowance, entertainments and the like, and by imposing curbs on filling up of vacant posts, travel, deputations abroad, use of telephones and staff cars, purchase of decorative articles and furnishings and so on.

(3) Curtailment of the facility of advances for the purchase of motor cars, scooters and motor cycles admissible to Government servants.

Target and Time-oriented Programme to Generate Employment

1881. SHRI H. K L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to launch a target-oriented and time-oriented programme through the banks to generate employment ; and

(b) the time by which the proposal will be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). While a target-oriented and time-oriented programme is not considered feasible at this stage, public sector banks have been asked to step up their lending with a view to enlarging avenues of employment for a large number of persons both in urban and rural areas.

Plans for Expansion and Improvement of Palam Airport

1882. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any plans for expansion and improvement of Palam Airport at Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the brief outlines thereof and when they are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The existing terminal has been considerably expanded and improved. There is also a proposal to construct a new terminal complex, expand aeronautical communications and radio navigational aids and improve the runway, taxi-track and apron system in a phased manner.

Hindustan Lever Limited

1883. SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Board of Management of the foreign subsidiary, Hindustan Lever Limited, is entirely constituted by foreigners representing the parent company Unilever and a few professional Indian Managers ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that real power is wholly in the hands of Unilever and the Indian Board merely plays a secondary role ;

(c) whether no steps have been taken towards labour participation in the management and the employment of labour by the company on casual and contract basis is on a very large scale ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) The Board of Directors of Hindustan Lever consists of 9 Directors of whom only 2 are non-Indians, *i.e.*, Britishers.

(b) M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. is registered as a company Limited by shares under the Indian Companies Act. The company is a subsidiary of Unilever Limited of England who are holding 85% of the shares issued by the company.

(c) Government is not aware of any specific steps taken by the company towards labour participation in management and the labour employed by the company on casual and contract basis. In none of the returns to be filed under the Companies Act is it necessary to indicate employment of labour by a company on casual and contract basis ;

(d) Does not arise ?

Shifting of the Head Office of Director General of Ordnance Factories

1884. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to shift the Head Office of the Director General of Ordnance Factories from West Bengal to another State ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the number of workers and employees going to be affected due to the shifting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir. There is no intention of the Government to shift the head office of the Director General of Ordnance Factories from West Bengal.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Seizure of currency from Smugglers in Bombay

1885. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bombay Customs Authorities recently recovered from some leading smugglers in Bombay, particularly one 'Babu Bhai', currency worth Rs. 15 lakhs ;

(b) if so, their names ;

(c) whether some high ups are also involved in this case ;

(d) whether the smugglers have been prosecuted ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). On 1-9-1971 the officers of the Bombay Custom House while acting on information seized Indian currency valued at Rs. 15,70,000 from two persons who gave their names as Chandrakant Amichand Choksey and Chandrakant Karshanji Shah. No person known as 'Babu Bhai' was present or apprehended.

(c) No evidence of any high ups being involved has come to light.

(d) and (e). Both the accused persons were arrested and ordered by the Court to be released on bail of Rs. 1,00,000 each. Complaint has not, so far, been filed before the Court of law, as investigations are still in progress.

Passenger Traffic for Jumbo Aircrafts

1886. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether JUMBO Aircrafts are not getting enough passenger traffic ;

(b) if so, the reosons therefor ; and

(c) the steps contemplated to increase the traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The passenger occupancy ratio of Air-India's 747 aircraft between May and September, 1971 has been about 46%.

(b) and (c). There has been a general recession throughout the world in international air traffic. Air-India is making strenuous efforts to attract more passengers and a number of concessional and promotional fares have been introduced.

Tata Committee Recommendations on Airports

1887. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by the Tata Committee on Airports which have been studied by Government ; and

(b) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The International Airports Committee recommended the provision of certain new terminal facilities at the international airports and various improvements to runways, taxiways, holding areas, aprons, navigational aids, safety services and air traffic control. The recommendations have been broadly accepted by Government, and are being actively pursued. The passing of the International Airports Authority Bill has been a major step in this direction.

Unearthing of Racket in Lottery Tickets in Madras

1888. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recent raids in Madras, particularly in Trichi, by the Income-tax authorities have revealed a racket in Lottery Tickets organised by big business houses ; and

(b) if so, brief account of the raids ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Searches undertaken in Madras, and not in Trichy, have brought to light the activities of certain persons who acted as commission agents for enabling persons with black money to introduce the same in their books as prizes won at lotteries by purchasing the prize-winning tickets.

(b) During the course of one of the raids, a receipt for Rs. 95,000 from the real purchaser belonging to Trichy was found ; while enquiries revealed that the prize of Rs. 1 lakh was claimed by a person belonging to Panvel, Maharashtra. Other incriminating documents were also seized in another search which showed that these agents were providing accommodation with the help of prize winning tickets to parties in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Ten Rupee Notes Bearing Identical Number

1889. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI M. GOPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased

to state :

(a) whether some ten-rupee notes bearing identical numbers have been found in circulation in Gujarat recently ;

(b) if so, whether Government have set up an enquiry into the matter ;

(c) the measures which Government propose to take to avoid such mistakes in the printing of notes ; and

(d) whether complaints of similar nature have also been received in other parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In all the cases where notes bearing identical numbers have been reported, examination of such notes have been made and such examination has revealed that all these notes were genuine notes but the number of one set of notes had been altered deliberately to make it appear as the same as on the other set. The motive for such attempts has not been conclusively established.

(c) The cases mentioned at (b) above are not cases of printing mistakes in the India Security Press, Nasik, where vigilance is constantly maintained to avoid printing errors.

(d) Complaints of alteration of the digits in the genuine notes have been received from a few other places also.

Purchase of Radar Simulators from U.K.

1890. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is purchasing Radar Simulators from U. K. ;

(b) the purpose for which these Simulators will be used in the country ; and

(c) the proposed location of these Simulators ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Agreement between India and Mauritius for operating Air Services

1891. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation headed by the Director General, Civil Aviation toured Mauritius recently ;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement reached between the two countries regarding operation of air services ; and

(c) the extent to which India will benefit in the bargain ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The delegations representing the Governments of India and Mauritius held discussions at Port Louis of September 2 and 3, 1971. The text of an air services agreement was drawn up and installed by the leaders of the two delegations. Further action to sign and ratify this agreement in accordance with the procedural requirements of the two countries is now being taken.

The agreement authorises the establishment of air services by the designated airlines of the two countries. It is based on the principle of fair and equal opportunity to the designated airline of each Contracting Party for the carriage of international traffic. It also provides that in the operation of the agreed air services, the interests of the designated airline of the other Party shall be taken into consideration.

Air India is at present operating one service per week to Mauritius. The agreement paves the way for greater co-operation between the two countries and Air India will have the opportunity to increase its services in the future.

Exploration of Oil Resources in Cauvery Basin

1892. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND

CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to explore oil resources in Cauvery Basin (Tamilnadu) ; and

(b) whether the survey is likely to be over ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Oil exploration work in Cauvery basin cammenced in 1958 and is still in progress. In addition to surface geological mapping and gravity magnetic surveys in the Cauvery Basin, a large volume of reflection and refraction seismic surveys has been conducted and these surveys are continuing. Electrical prospecting work has also been undertaken. 27 shallow wells and 10 structural wells have been drilled for obtaining subsurface geological information. 13 deep exploratory wells have been drilled to test Oil and gas potentialities of the basin.

(b) Exploratory surveys and drilling are envisaged for the Fourth Plan period. Continuation of exploratory activities beyond this period would depend upon the results obtained during this period.

Centre-State Financial Relations

1893. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased te state :

(a) whether in recent years the States' responsibilities had grown far out of proportion to their revenues and that this has created serious difficulties for the States in discharing their reponsibilities ;

(b) whether Centre has any proposal to modify the procedures, institutions and concepts for the management of Centre-State relationship with a view to provide more financial resources to the States ; and

(c) if so, the contents thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). While it is true that the growth of expenditure in certain States in recent years has exceeded the growth of their revenues, this cannot by itself lead to any general inference that the State Governments do not have adequate powers to raise resources for meeting their responsibilities.

The existing constitutional framework is sufficiently flexible and provides full scope for the consideration and periodical review of all aspects of financial relations between the Union and the States including the sharing of financial resources between the Centre and the State Governments.

Taking over Import of Lubricating Oils

1894. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are having any proposal to take over the import of lubricating oils, through the Indian Oil Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). With effect from 1-5-71, the import of base lubricating oils in bulk for the deficit grades has been canalised through the Indian Oil Corporation. The import of various stocks required for blending of turbine oils and other special types of lubricating oils in bulk as well as specified packed grades of lubrication oils can however, be allowed to others on an *ad hoc* basis, on the merits of each case.

देश में निर्मित और विदेशों से क्रय किए गए प्रतिरक्षा संबंधी उपकरण

1895. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किस प्रकार के प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी उपकरण और हथियार देश में ही निर्मित किये जाने लगे हैं ;

(ख) किस प्रकार के प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी उपकरण विदेशों से क्रय किये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) क्या बंगला देश में स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के आरम्भ होने के बाद से विदेशों से कोई युद्ध सामग्री क्रय की गई है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) छोटे हथियार, तोपखाने का सामान, टैंक, वायुयान, जलपोत, इलैक्ट्रोनिक सामान और संबंधित गोला बारूद देश में ही बनाये जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). यह सूचना देना लोकहित में न होगा।

Long-Term Plan of L.I.C. to meet the Housing Need

1896. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation propose to play a leading role in formulating and executing a long-term plan to meet the housing needs on national scale ;

(b) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has suggested to Government to set up a Development Fund to help the Corporation to undertake the development activities and to serve policy-holder ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) On 31-3-1971, the total contribution of the LIC to housing development in India stood at Rs. 301 crores which, in relation to its total investments, is substantial. A major part of the housing finance is provided by way of loans to States Governments and Cooperative Housing Societies. The LIC has also undertaken the construction of a township near the city of Bombay. In view of its role in housing finance, the LIC recently sponsored a seminar on reduction in housing costs to discuss means for more effective use being made of housing finance.

(b) No, Sir. It is, however, understood that the matter is still at the proposal stage with the Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

Amount spent for purchasing and repairs of Jumbo Aircrafts

1897. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money spent by Government so far for buying Jumbo Aircrafts ;

(b) whether these aircrafts often have mechanical troubles ; and

(c) the amount spent so far on their repairs ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The purchase of these aircraft is being financed by Air-India mostly from loans negotiated abroad. The amount of loan drawn and utilised up to 1-11-1971 was $72·738 million (Rs. 54.55 crores).

(b) All new types of aircraft have some initial problems, but these are being satisfactorily dealt with.

(c) The information is not readily available.

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe working in Marketing Division of I.O.C.

1898. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes working in the Marketing Division of the Indian Oil Corporation ;

(b) the number of such Officers promoted during the last three years and the percentage of their number in this Division ;

(c) if no Officer belonging to the Scheduled Caste/Tribe has been promoted during the last three years while working in the Marketing Division of Indian Oil Corporation, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the criteria for promotion and whether Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates are given any relaxation in the matter of qualifications for promotion ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Eight.

(b) One. The percentage of the promotee officers to the total number of officers as at (a) above is 12.5.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In the matter of promotion, the Corporation is guided by the confidential reports and seniority of the candidates as per the laid down standards. However, in the case of Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates, they are given a special weightage and are allowed additional marks in order that they get preference for promotion over others in case they do not come up to the expected standards in respect of confidential report rating and seniority *etc.*

Circulation of Counterfeit Currency

1899. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether circulation of counterfeit currency has been found on the increase in the country in the recent past ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and efforts made to locate sources of its manufacture ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to check circulation of counterfeit currency and plug its sources of manufacture and circulation in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) From the number of counterfeit currency notes recovered in circulation or seized by the police from counterfeiters during the last three years, the circulation of counterfeit currency notes cannot be said to be on the increase in the country.

(b) and (c). As there has been no increase in circulation of counterfeit notes in the recent past, the question of advancing reasons therefor does not arise. But efforts are always made to check and deter counterfeiting of notes. The offences relating to counterfeiting of currency and bank notes come under the Indian Penal Code, which already provides for deterrent punishment. The offences of counterfeiting and forgery are dealt with by the State Police authorities, who keep a watch in this behalf and organise raids on information of counterfeiting being done by any person. The Central Bureau of Investigation also keeps the problem of counterfeiting of Indian currency under continuous study by keeping records of different techniques adopted and by reviewing periodically the appearance of counterfeit Indian currency. They have also created a 'cell' in their Economic Offences Wing to undertake investigations of serious offences of counterfeit currency and coordinate the investigations in the States. Government are setting a new bank note press at Dewas to print notes of the denominations of Rs. 10/- and above where the printing technology to be used will be such as to make counterfeiting of those notes extremely difficult, if not impossible.

Conversion of overdrafts by States into Loan

1900. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have asked for conversion of overdrafts into loans ; and

(b) if so, the names of those States and reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Two States, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, have made specific requests for converting their overdrafts into long-term loans. It has not been found possible to accept this.

Ordnance Factories in West Bengal

1901. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether working of the Ordnance factories in West Bengal have been adversely affected by political and Union elements there ;

(b) whether a number of employees have been dismissed in these Ordnance factories recently on this account ; and

(c) the steps taken to remove all elements which are obstructing the working of these factories resulting in loss of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) In the recent past, complaints/reports were received regarding disturbed situation in the Ordnance Factories in West Bengal whose working was adversely affected by political and Union activities as a result of which production was affected.

(b) 12 employees were removed under Article 310(1) of the Constitution and services of 20 were terminated as no longer required under Rule 5 of the Central Civil Service (Temporary Service) Rules.

(c) As a result of the action taken, situation improved considerably and is constantly under watch of the Government.

Scheme introduced by Life Insurance Corporation regarding Crop and Cattle Insurance

1902. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has decided to introduce a scheme for Crop and Cattle Insurance ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme and the likely date of commencement of the said Scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) and (b). L.I.C. proposes to undertake a Scheme of insurance for Cotton Crop only as a pilot project in certain areas. The details of the Scheme are being worked out and it is not possible at present to say what will be the date of the commencement of the Scheme.

(2) L.I.C. has no proposal to transact Cattle Insurance business. However, LIC's subsidiary, the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd., has introduced a Cattle Insurance Scheme which came into effect from 12-4-1971. The Scheme is mainly intended to provide insurance protection to cattle owned by large and well established Dairy Farms and Cooperative Milk Unions. The Company's standard policy under this scheme undertakes to indemnify the insured in the event of death due to accident or disease of any animal covered during the currency of the cover, subject to certain specified exclusions. The rate of premium depends on various factors. However, the normal rate may range from 5% to 5½% per annum.

Report of Pipeline Enquiry Commission

1903. SHRI P. VENKATA SUBBAIAH :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pipeline Enquiry Commission on the construction of the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur and the Gauhati-Siliguri Pipeline Projects of the Indian Oil Corporation has submitted its report ;

(b) whether the role of foreign contractors who planned and executed the Pipeline Projects as well charges of corruption against the officials of the Indian Oil Corporation and Government have been examined ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Achievement of Self-sufficiency in Electronics used in Warfare

1904. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in regard to electronic warfare, the country was still at the stage of research and development ;

(b) if so, the efforts being made to achieve self-sufficiency in this direction ; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c). The Defence Research and Development Organisation are working in the field of electronic warfare.

It would, however, not be in the public interest to give any further information on this subject.

Rise in Prices

1905. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons why prices continue to rise in spite of the various preventive measures taken by Government ; and

(b) the measures taken by Government to stabilise the prices ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The upward trend in prices is due to a variety of factors. The substantial expenditure on refugees from Bangla Desh, severe droughts in some States and the havoc inflicted by floods in some others, as also a certain impact of budget levies imposed in May 1971 are some of these factors. Continued shortfall in the output of oilseeds and raw cotton—two major raw materials—and of pulses has been an important sources of the increase in industrial prices. Manufacturing output in general has not picked up satisfactorily in recent years, because of both shortages of raw materials and industrial unrest. Speculative activities have also played a part in adding to inflationary pressures. In recent years, on account of special circumstances, the expansion in money supply too has been somewhat greater than warranted by the rise in national output.

(b) The Government have been alive to the need of maintaining price stability and have been taking various measures to meet the situation. In addition to programmes for increasing both agricultural and industrial production, fiscal and monetary policies have been tuned to the need of keeping inflationary pressures under control. Speculative activities are being checked, and the gap between the supply of and demand for essential commodities, particularly, raw cotton, steel and edible oils, is being met through sizable imports. Price and distribution controls are being maintained over a number of essential articles. The Government have accumulated sizable stocks of major foodgrains and are releasing them for sale through a network of fair price/ ration shops.

Bank Frauds

1906. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bank frauds till date during the last three years ;

(b) the share of nationalised banks in the total amount of money involved ; and

(c) the description of each fraud and action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Repatriation of dividends by Foreign Oil Companies

1907. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has already examined the steps to ensure that repatriation of dividends by foreign oil companies is not more than normal ;

(b) if so, when a final desision is expected to be taken ;

(c) the net investment of each foreign oil company in India ; and

(d) the amount of money already repatriated by each of these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The foreign oil companies have been reepatriating dividends consisting of net profits and transfers froom reserves. The compaies have not conttravened the provi-

sions of either the companies Act or the Foreign Exchangee Regulation Act in drawing opon uncapitalised reserves built out of past profits to declare dividends in excess of the net profits made during the year.

(c) Capital employed as on 31.12.1969 by the three major oil companies including their refineries was as under :

Rs./lakhs

Name of Company	Amount
1. Burmah-Shell	6252.00
2. Caltex	1692.55
3. Esso	2958.40

(d) Amounts transferred by the major foreign oil companies to their principals abroad on account of profits/dividends/gross remuneration during the last four years were as follows :

Rs./lakhs

Name of Company	1967	1968	1969	1970
1. Burmah-Shell	866	564	561	860
2. Burmah-Shell Refineries	514	451	451	316
3. Caltexs	Nil	Nil	Nil	36
4. Caltex Oil Refining	34	Nil	102	119
5. Esso	74	15	15	94
6. Esso Refining	Nil	Nil	171	284

Demand for Higher Prices for Imported Crude

1908. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has virtually accepted the foreign oil companies' demand for higher prices for crude imports as *fait accompli* : and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the negotiations he and his Ministry had carried on with the foreign firms on this issue ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Government is provisionally releasing foreign exchange at the rates quoted by these oil companjes that became applicable from 1st June, 1971. Since then the oil companies have quoted still higher rates applicable from the 15th July in the case of Burmah-Shell 18th July in the case of Caltex and 10th July in the case of Esso.

(b) The question is still under examination.

Entrusting Manufacture of Spare Parts of Arms to Private Sectors

1909. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to entrust the manufacture of spare parts of arms to the firms in private sectors ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Orders for spare parts of arms are already being placed on firms in the private sector for such items for which either production capacity is not available in the Ordnance Factories or production in Ordanance Factories is not adequate to meet the demand of the Defence Forces. The object is to make the defence of the country self-reliant and to reduce the dependence on imports.

(b) Orders on firms in the private sector are placed only for spare parts and components and not for complete arms. Specifications are strictly enforced by vigorous inspection to ensure quality of the supplies from private firms.

Proposals made by Private Air Company to Operate in Kerala

1910. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been made by any private air company to operate air service in Kerala connecting the major cities in that State ;

(b) if so, the broad outline thereof ; and

(c) the decision of the Centre thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). An application has been received from a private company to operate services between Bombay-Calicut-Trivendrum.

(c) The application is under consideration.

Boeing flight to Kerala touching Cochin

1912. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have made a request that Boeing flight to Kerala should touch Cochin also ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aerodrome at Cochin is not suitable for the opration of such aircraft.

Collection of Deposits by Ram Nath Goenka's Companies

1913. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has asked Ramnath Goenka's Companies to stop fortwith the collection of deposits in the name of Indian Express Group of newspapers ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Three of the Express group of Newspapers raised unsecured loans guaranteed by Shri Ramnath Goenka as a director of the respective companies. Under the directions issued to the non-financial companies by Reserve Bank, unsecurred loans accepted by the companies are exempted from their purview provided they are guaranteed by a director of a company. As it appeared, under the terms of the guarantees issued by Shri Ramnath Goenka, in respect of the unsecured loans accepted by the three companies, there was no privity of contract between the guarantor and the lendors, and as the loans accepted by the companies appeared somewhat excessive, Reserve Bank suggested to the companies to consider the question of discontinuing their practice of receiving such loans under their schemes.

Runways lengthened for operation of Jumbo Aircrafts

1914. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether several runways have been lengthened recently for the operation of Jumbo Aircrafts ;

(b) if so, the names of the airports ; and

(c) the lengths of the runways, before they were lengthened ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). The runways at our international airports are in the process of being improved in order to meet the requirements of new developments in aviation. The main runway at Delhi Airport has been extended from 10,500′ to, 12,500′, and work is in hand for extending the main runway at Calcutta Airport from 10,500′ to 11,900′. Proposals for the extension of the runways at Bombay and Madras Airports are under consideration.

Additional runway built at Palam Airport

1915. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an additional runway has been built at Palam Airport recently ;

(b) if so, the necessity of building the same ; and

(c) the number of runways Palam Airport had before ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The airport at Palam had three runways, one of which has been merged in the taxi-way system.

Steps taken to Induce more foreign tourists to visit India

1916. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to a survey conducted recently, it has been found that foreign tourists are avoiding India and if so, since when this trend has set in, the likely reasons therefor and the estimated loss on this account ; and

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to create more attractive conditions within the country to induce more foreign tourists to visit India ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. 82.9% of the transit passengers interviewed indicated a desire to visit India at a future date. On their current trip, however, those who were travelling on a holiday could not break journey in India due to lack of time and other reasons.

(b) The Government is making constant efforts to augment and improve the infrastructure such as accommodation, surface and air transportation for attracting tourists to India. Measures taken to streamline entry formalities and to develop resort centres and wild life sanctuaries will help to attract destination tourist traffic to India, which forms the bulk of international traffic to any country.

Shifting of the off-shore drilling platform from Aliabet

1917. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has taken a decision to shift the offshore drilling platform at Aliabet to a new site about eight kilometers away for drilling a second well ;

(b) whether before choosing the site, the Indian experts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had recommended that the first well should be drilled at the site where the platform is proposed to be shifted and whether its recommendation was not accepted in view of the advice tendered by the foreign experts ; and

(c) on what considerations the present site is being abandoned and the total expenditure incurred on the present site ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A feasibility study on the subject of shifting of the platform is being undertaken and the final decision will be taken on completion of this study.

(b) Originally it had been proposed to drill the first well at the site where the platform is now proposed to be shifted out later on it was decided to drill the first well at the site where the platform is now located. This change in the location of the first offshore well to be drilled was made for reasons of the very difficult hydrological conditions prevailing at the former site and not because of the advice tendered by foreign experts on geological considerations.

(c) The present site is being abandoned, because the well has been producing water in very large quantities, together with oil. Consequently oil production from this site cannot be obtained economically.

The expenditure incurred on the present site, upto 30-9-71 and exclusive of regional and Headquarters overheads for the current financial year is Rs. 217.91 lakhs. This includes Rs. 43.80 representing the cost of the fixed platform which is proposed to be shifted to the new site after the feasibility study is made.

Economic Mission from Japan for Collaboration in Petro-Chemical Machinery and Exploration of Mineral Oil Resources

1918. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Economic Mission of Mitsubishi concern from Japan visited India in April 1970 and recommended for specific collaboration with India in Petro-chemical machinery and exploration of mineral oil resources ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Mitsubishi team which visited India in April 1971 have expressed the opinion in their report that the field of petrochemical industries is very promising in India. However, no specific collaboration has been recommended. The collaboration which may be entered into will have to be negotiated by individual entrepreneurs. No recommendation in regard to mineral oil resources has been made in their report by the team.

Loss in Foreign Exchange by Price Rise of Crude Oil

1919. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the unilateral price rise of crude oil by the foreign companies has cost the Government in additional sum of nearly 2.75 crores in foreign exchange ; and

(b) whether Government have approved such action of the foreign companies under pressure ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Government is provisionally continuing to release foreign exchange at the rates quoted by the oil companies that became applicable from 1st June, 1971 and is examining the question of further increase in price quoted by the oil companies as applicable from 15th July, 1971 in the case of Burmah-Shell, 18th July, in case of Caltex and 19th July in the case of Esso.

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों की मांगों को पूरा करना

1920. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक अपने वर्तमान संसाधनों से निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों की मांगों को पूरा करने में असमर्थ है ;

(ख) क्या बैंक की यह आशंका है कि यदि निजी और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों की मांगें पूरी कर दी जायें तो और भी मुद्रास्फीति होगी ; और

(ग) इस स्थिति से निकलने के लिए क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के सामने अपने वर्तमान साधनों से, सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। लेकिन चूंकि रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दिये गए ऋणों का अभिप्राय घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था है, इसलिए कुछ सीमाएं हैं, जिनसे आगे मुद्रा स्फीतिकारी दबावों के उत्पन्न किये बिना, रिजर्व बैंक से सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों की ऋण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता।

(ग) रिजर्व बैंक को पर्याप्त मात्रा में ऋण की व्यवस्था करने के योग्य बनाने के लिए किसी उपाय की आवश्यकता नहीं। सरकारी और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकताओं को बिना किसी मुद्रास्फीतिकारी दबाव के पूरा करने की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने के लिए बुनियादी बात

यह है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाय और समाज की वास्तविक वचतों को बढ़ावा दिया जाय ।

युद्धपोतों का निर्माण

1921. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में कहां-कहां युद्ध पोतों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है और अभी तक कुल कितने युद्धपोतों का निर्माण किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या अपनी जरूरत के युद्धपोतों के डिजायन बनाने के लिए अभी भी विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो दूसरे क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए देश में अपेक्षित अनुभव और योग्यता प्राप्त विशेषज्ञ कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) फ्रिगेट का निर्माण मजगांव डाक लिमिटेड बम्बई, द्वारा हमारे देश में हो रहा है। एक फ्रिगेट का निर्माण तथा सुसज्जित करने का कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है तथा इसके इस समय परीक्षण हो रहे हैं। दो अन्य फ्रिगेटों के निर्माण तथा सज्जित करने का कार्य विभिन्न चरणों में है। मजगांव डाक को 3 फ्रिगेट बनाने का निश्चित आदेश है तथा 3 और फ्रिगेट बनाने के लिए आश्य-पत्र दिए गये हैं, इस प्रकार कुल फ्रिगेटों का कुल योग 6 है ।

(ख) और (ग). यह सत्य है कि फ्रिगेट के डिजाइन कार्य के लिए हम विदेशी सुविज्ञता पर अभी भी निर्भर हैं। इसके निम्नलिखित कारण हैं :—

(1) आधुनिक फ्रिगेट बहुत ही जटिल ढंग के होते हैं तथा हमारे पास इनके डिजाइन के कार्य को खुद करने के लिए, पर्याप्त अनुभव तथा क्षमता नहीं है।

(2) फ्रिगेट के डिजाइन कार्य में संगठनों की एक वड़ी संख्या में भाग लेती है —जैसे कि नौसेना, जलपोत निर्माता तथा अन्य प्रमुख हथियार तथा उपकरणों के निर्माणकर्ता, इनमें से प्रत्येक को अपने व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त सुविज्ञता का विकास करना होगा, इससे पूर्व कि वे साथ मिलकर युद्धपोतों के डिजाइन को तैयार करें।

(3) इस प्रकार के नौसेना जलयानों के लिए विदेशी स्रोतों से भी डिजाइन-कर्ता कठिनाई से उपलब्ध होते हैं क्योंकि उनकी मांग वहुत अधिक है ।

1970 में नौसेना मुख्यालय कार्यालय के अन्तर्गत एक नौसेना डिजाइन संगठन की स्थापना की गई है तथा इस संगठन में उपयुक्त कार्य-कुशलता को आकर्षित करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। विदेशी क्रमों के साथ डिजाइन कार्य हेतु सहयोग तथा भारतीय अफसरों के प्रशिक्षण का प्रश्न भी उनके विचाराधीन है। तथापि यह अभी कहना कठिन है कि बिना विदेशी सहयोग के फ्रिगेट के डिजाइन कार्य को सम्पन्न करने के लिए पर्याप्त संख्या में डिजाइनर जिनको उपयुक्त योग्यता तथा अनुभव हो, देश में किस समय तक उपलब्ध हो जायेंगे ।

भारत द्वारा हथियारों का निर्यात

1922. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने किस प्रकार के हथियारों का निर्यात शुरू कर दिया है ; और

(ख) इस निर्यात के लिए क्या सैद्धान्तिक आधार बनाया गया है और कौन-कौन से देशों को यह निर्यात किया जा रहा है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) और (ख). आयुध कारखानों की उत्पादन क्षमताओं का

निर्धारण मुख्यतः अपनी सशस्त्र सेनाओं की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए किया गया है। तथापि, अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के बाद, छोटे हथियार तथा उनका गोला बारूद, फालतू पुरजों के कुछ मद तथा जनरल स्टोर के कुछ मदों का कुछ मित्र देशों को निर्यात भी किया जाता है। और अधिक विवरण देना लोकहित में नहीं होगा।

Annual General Meetings by Companies

1923. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of 109 Government Companies which sought extension of time in the year 1970 for holding their Annual General Meetings ;

(b) whether the Department has been approached for further extensions by them ; and

(c) if so, the names of Companies which have sought further extension ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) A list is given in statement 'A' laid on the Table of House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1142/71].

(b) and (c). A list of the Companies which approached for further extension of time within the time limit prescribed under Section 166 of the Companies Act is given in Statement 'B' laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1142/71].

Default by Government Companies

1924. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Government companies in which defaults were noticed during the year 1970 ;

(b) the nature of defaults detected ; and

(c) the steps taken to rectify those defaults ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). The information, as far as available, is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Exemption granted to Foreign Companies

1925. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and location of 7 foreign companies which were given exemption from the provisions of Section 594(1) of the Companies Act ; and

(b) the nature of special problems faced by these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Names and Location of the Foreign Companies granted Exemption from the Provision of Section 594(1) of the Companies Act, 1956	Special Problems faced by them
1	2	3
1.	M/s. W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co. Ltd. C/o. G. E. C. of India Ltd. Magnet House, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.	Company ceased trading in India from the middle of 1966 but some of its Tax assessments are still to be completed and repatriation of profits after paying tax are to be finalised. Exemption granted for the Financial Year ended on 31.3.71.

1	2	3
2.	M/s. Sterling Drug International Ltd., 29, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.	Company ceased trading in India from the year 1967. Exemption granted for the Financial Year ended on 31.12.70.
3.	M/s. A. Brunnschweiler & Co. Ltd, 53, North Beach Road, Madras-1.	The Company is carrying on the business of purchasing of handloom cloth (Reals) which is exempted from the Indian Income Tax. Exemption granted for the financial year ended on 31.1.70.
4.	M/s. Nissho-Iwai Co. Ltd. 2, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.	Company did not carry on any business in India during the Financial Year ended on 30-9-70. Exemption was granted for the said year.
5.	M/s. Forasol 828, Adarshnagar, Jaipur-4.	Company operated under the contract with Oil and Natural Gas Commission which ended on 30.4.67. The company has how only to re-export its machinery and material back home. Exemption was granted for the Financial Year ended on 31.3.69.
6.	M/s. Amin Agencies Ltd. 25/26, Waterloo St., Calcutta.	World Balance Sheet for the year ended on 31.3.71 was not received by the branch office in India from its Head Office in Pakistan. This Company was taken over by the Custodian of Enemy Firms under D. I. R. Exemption was granted for the Financial Year ended on 31.3.71.
7.	M/s. The Calcutta Tramways Co. Ltd. 12, R. N. Mukherjee Road, Calcutta-1.	The management of the company has been taken over by the Government of West Bengal with effect from 19.7.67. Since then the Company's Head Office in London has practically become defunct and no information relating to Sterling transactions in London are made available to the company in India. Exemption was granted for the Financial Year ended on 31.12.69 and 31.12.70.

Investigations against Companies

1926. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the two companies against whom investigation was ordered in the year 1970 under Section 235(a) of the Companies Act ;

(b) the names of eight cases under investigations, together with their location and the grounds on which investigations were ordered ; and

(c) the name and location of the Company in whose case the Madras High Court upheld the validity of the order of investigation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) During 1970, the Company Law Board ordered investigation into the affairs of K. T. Dongre & Company Private Limited and Thomas Stoaphen and Company Limited, in exercise of the powers under Section 235(a) of the Companies Act, 1956.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1143/71].

(c) The Rayala Corporation Private Limited, Madras.

Approval of Inter-Corporate Loans and Investments by Companies

1927. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Companies in whose case intercorporate loans were approved during the year 1970 ;

(b) the names of Companies in whose case intercorporate investments were approved in the year ; and

(c) the particulars of rejected cases under both the categories during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1144/71.]

Loan Applications received by Industrial Finance Corporation in Gauhati Office

1928. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of loan applications received so far by the Industrial Finance Corporation's Gauhati Office, Assam ;

(b) the number of loans sanctioned with description of the industries and names of the parties ; and

(c) the number of applications pending ; with the names of the parties ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The sub-office of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India at Gauhati was opened on the 16th May, 1971. No formal application for financial assistance has been received by the Gauhati sub-office during the period from the 16th May, 1971 to the 31st October, 1971. However, an enquiry has been received in October, 1971 by the sub-office from M/s. Assam Petro-Chemicals Limited, Shillong for a loan of Rs. 374 lakhs which is being examined.

Corruption in the Advance of Loans to Small Farmers by the Nationalised Banks

1929. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the tempo of development attained in the first year of nationalisation of banks has not been sustained during the second year ;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the corruption prevailing in the advance of loans to small farmers ; and

(c) whether Government have made any enquiry into this and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) There has been some slowing down in the rate of growth of advances to the hitherto neglected sectors in the second year after nationalisation. Immediately after nationalisation, some of the banks advanced credit over scattered areas with the result that they could not supervise effectively the utilisation of loans. Naturally the banks were anxious to improve the equality of their lending to these sectors by having proper supervision and follow-up of the loans. For this purpose, the banks had to build up the necessary organisational capacity to further intensify lending in these sectors. The banks are now adopting a policy of intensive financing in selected villages/areas and taking necessary steps to improve both the quality and overall quantum of lending to hitherto neglected sectors.

(b) and (c). Some of the nationalised banks have received complaints involving allegations of corruption in advances to small farmers. These complaints are investigated through Vigilance Cells formed in each of the nationalised banks and appropriate action taken. Besides taking departmental action, wherever necessary, the banks also refer the matter to the Police for investigation. The Central Bureau of Investigation also conducts investigations on complaints of corruption in the banks received by it directly.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

JUDGMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT *re* : FIXATION OF CAR PRICES

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और उन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह उस के सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"कारों के मूल्य निर्धारण के बारे में उच्चतम न्यायालय का कथित निर्णय तथा इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की जाने वाली कार्यवाही"

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : Sir, in deference to your wishes as expressed in the House on the 25th November, 1971 with reference to the Calling Attention Notice given by Shri Shankar Dayal Singh and other hon. Members on the subject, with your permission, I beg to make the following statement...

MR. SPEAKER : It is a somewhat long statement, about 7 pages. Did you supply it to the Members.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : We got the judgment late yesterday afternoon ; it was delivered the day before yesterday. Thereafter we prepared the statement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I got it at 11.30 and I have read it. If he wants to lay it on the Table of the House, he may do so.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a long statement ; you can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Sir, I lay it on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sir, in deference to the wishes of the Hon'ble Speaker as expressed in the House on the 25th November, 1971 with reference to the Calling Attention Notice given by Shri Shankar Dayal Singh and other Hon'ble Members on the subject, with your permission, I beg to make the following statement :

As the House is aware, after examination of the Report of the Tariff Commission, submitted in 1968, Government notified the fair selling prices of the three makes of cars manufactured in the country, under section 18(G) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, in their Notification dated 21st September, 1969, The three car manufacturers challenged the prices so notified by filing writ petitions in the Supreme Court. These petitions came up for hearing in the last week of April, 1970. The Court heard the arguments of the manufacturers for several days. Thereafter, while the arguments on behalf of Government were in progress, the Court suspended further hearing and recommended that Government should set up a Commission to recommend the fair selling-prices at which the three makes of car should be sold. In pursuance of this recommendation, Government set up the Car Prices Enquiry Commission with a retired High Court Judge as Chairman and with an Automobile Engineer and a Chartered Accountant as members. The Commission made a detailed investigation into the question of prices and submitted their report to Government on the 29th of March, 1971. Copies of the Report were immediately submitted to the Supreme Court. The hearing of the pending writ petitions was resumed on the 15th April, 1971. On the 16th April, 1971, the Supreme Court directed all the parties to file affidavits covering their respective submissions on the Commission's recommendations as early as possible. The Court also directed that with immediate effect, and as an interim measure, the manufacturers be permitted to sell their cars at the prices recommended by the Commission pending final disposal of the case subject to such adjustments as may be found necessary in the light of the Court's Judgement later.

Accordingly, with effect from 16th April, 1971, the ex-factory retail selling prices of the three makes of cars have been :

(i) Rs. 16,819 for the Ambassador as against Rs. 15,316 notified by Government in September, 1969 ;

(ii) Rs. 15,687 for the Fiat car as against Rs. 14,325 notified in September, 1969; and

(iii) Rs. 16,080 for the Standard Herald 4-door model, as against Rs. 14,003/- notified in September, 1969.

The prices recommended by the Car Prices Commission were based on considerations of the achievable capacity of the three manufacturing units for cars as well as commercial vehicles and a return of 16% on the capital employed. In working out the ex-works costs of the cars, the Commission had allowed all the usual items of expenses, such as cost of direct materials, direct wages, manufacturing overheads, administrative overheads, selling and service expenses, depreciation and royalty. They had not allowed items like minimum bonus and warranty expenses as part of cost. The manufacturers had contended before the Commission that these two items should also form part of cost and Government had opposed such inclusion. Government had also argued thas the rate of return should not be more than 12% of the capital employed. On the question of achievable capacity too, there was difference of opinion between the manufacturers on the one hand and Government on the other. The achievable capacities adopted by the Commission are :

(i) 30,000 Ambassador cars and 10,500 commercial vehicles for Messrs. Hindustan Motors Ltd.

(ii) 14,000 Fiat cars and 6,000 commercial vehicles for Messrs. Premier Automobiles Ltd., and

(iii) 4,000 Standard Herald Cars and 1,000 commercial vehicles for Standard Motor Products of India Ltd.

The main points of the submission made by Government before the Supreme Court were in regard to the achievable capacity, the return on capital employed and the manner of computing working capital. Government submitted that the return on capital employed should not exceed 12%. In regard to working capital, the submission was that it should be taken at three months' cost of production instead of $4\frac{1}{2}$ months' cost of production recommended by the Car Prices Commission for Hindustan Motors and Premier Automobiles, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ months' cost of production for Standard Motor Products of India Ltd.

In regard to achievable capacity, Government's submission were :

30,000 cars and 13,000 Commercial Vehicles in the case of Hindustan Motors ;

14,000 cars and 7,500 Commercial Vehicles in the case of Premier Automobiles ; and

4,000 cars and 1,300 Commercial Vehicles in the case of Standard Motor Products of India.

Government also argued that bonus and warranty expenses should not be included as part of cost but should be met by the manufacturers out of their profits. Government further contended that depreciation on account of plant and machinery should be on the basis of historical cost as decided by the Commission and not on the basis of replacement cost as claimed by the car manufacturers.

The hearing of the case was resumed in the Supreme Court on the 6th October, 1971 and lasted till the Ist November, 1971. In their judgement delivered on the 24th November, 1971, the Supreme Court has laid down the principles on which the future selling prices of the three cars should be worked out and notified by Government. These are :

(i) The production capacity should be taken as 30,000 cars and 5,000 Commercial Vehicles for Hindustan Motors, 14,000 cars and 6,000 Commercial Vehicles for Premier Automobiles and 3,400 cars and 1,000 Commercial Vehicles for Standard Motors.

(ii) The cost and expenses on account of warranty and bonus should not be included in the ex-works cost but should be met out of the return.

(iii) The return on capital employed should be 16% as recommended by the Commission.

(iv) Depreciation on account of plant and machinery should be on the basis of the historical cost as allowed by the Car Prices Commission.

(v) The prices recommended by the Car Prices Commission in July, 1970 should be modified on the basis of the afore-mentioned factors and brought uptodate by allowing for variations in cost of production since July, 1970. For this purpose the car manufacturers will furnish the neces-

[Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury]

sary details and the relevant data to Government within a fortnight of the date of judgement to enable Government to promulgate a fresh order refixing the prices of the cars in accordance with recommendations of the Commission as modified by the Court. The order should indicate that the prices as fixed are liable to be increased or decreased in accordance with the provision relating to escalation and de-escalation contained in the judgment.

(vi) Provision should be made for escalation of the prices of the cars after the initial fixation. The position should be reviewed by Government every six months in the beginning of the months of January and July. Six weeks prior to Ist January and Ist July, the Car manufacturers should submit all the necessary data and proof for determining the increases claimed. The Government should decide about the matter by the Ist of January and Ist of July respectively and allow the increases, if found to be genuine and correct, provided the total amount of such increases exceeds Rs. 100 per car in the ex-works cost since the last fixation. If Government fails to do so, the car manufacturers will be entitled to increase the prices to the extent of the actual increase if the total increase is more than Rs. 100 per car in the ex-works cost comprising all the items included in the ex-works cost.

(vii) If there is a significant increase in the outgoings from the return on account of minimum bonus payable under the Payment of Bonus Act 1965, interest on borrowings and income tax, the car manufacturers can submit their case with all the relevant data as well as proof to the Government for claiming a corresponding increase in the return. The Government should give its decision within 10 weeks from the date the required data and proof are supplied. In doing so, the Government will be entitled to take into account any decreases which have taken place either in the items which make up the ex-works cost or the aforesaid outgoings from the return.

The car manufacturers will, in accordance with the judgement, continue to charge for a period of two months from the date of the judgment the interim prices which were fixed by the Court on 16th April, 1971 *i.e.* the prices recommended by the Car Prices Commission for July, 1970. Government will take steps to notify the revised prices within two months.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे सामने मंत्री महोदय ने अपना एक बयान रक्खा है। इससे बहुत सी बातें स्पष्ट होती हैं। कारों के मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध आप जानते हैं कि बराबर यह बेचारा गरीब देश छटपटाता रहा है। जहां आदमियों को साइकिल नसीब नहीं होती है, बैलगाड़ी नहीं मिलती, वह कार का सपना देखता है, लेकिन वह सपना भी उसका चकना चूर हो जाता है। कारों के मूल्यों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने निर्धारण किया कि उनका मूल्य यह होगा। उस के बाद कार-निर्माताओं ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील की। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सुझाव के अनुसार सरकार ने एक कमिशन बनाया। कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी। वह रिपोर्ट भी हमारे सामने आई। उसके बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपना जजमेंट दिया है, जिसका फुल टेक्स्ट हमारे सामने नहीं आया है, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय के पास पहुँच गया है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आप के माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस मिडल क्लास का सपना यों ही धरा रह जायेगा जो कार खरीदने के लिए किसी तरह से, मकान बेच कर, बच्चों की पढ़ाई रोक कर या और तरीके से रुपये का इन्तजाम करता है। जिन कारों के दाम बहुत अधिक हैं अगर सरकार उन दामों पर रोक लगाती है तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के उस में दखलअन्दाजी करने का मतलब क्या है ? हम देखते हैं कि जो हमारी जन-भावना है सुप्रीम कोर्ट बार बार उस पर कुठाराघात करता है। गोलकनाथ केस में हमने देखा कि एक आदमी के लिए 55 करोड़ जनता की भावना को दफना दिया गया। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण में भी हमने देखा है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का क्या रुख रहा है। वही रुख हम इस कारों के मामले में देख

रहे हैं। छोटी छोटी बातों को लेकर यह बातें हमारे सामने आ रही हैं।

इसलिए मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ सरकार या तो इन छोटी छोटी बातों के बारे में कोई आदेश दे और उनके अनुसार ही वह चले या फिर वह कोई ठोस कदम उठाये और बतलाये कि वह क्या करना चाहती है। वह 55 करोड़ की जन भावना का आदर करती है या जो हमारे तीन कार-मैनुफैक्चरर्स हैं उनकी बातों की ओर ध्यान देती है, जिन के सम्बन्ध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपना जजमेंट दिया है।

मैं आप के सामने बहुत विनीत स्वर में कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं अभी हाल में अमरीका गया था। वहां वाशिंग्टन के जिस होटल में मैं ठहरा था उस के कमरों की सफाई करने के लिए जो लड़की आती थी, पहले तो मैंने उस को होटल की मालकिन समझा, लेकिन बाद में पता चला कि वह कमरों की सफाई करने के लिए आई है। मैंने उस लड़की से पूछा कि तुम कहां रहती हो? उसने बतलाया कि उसका घर वहां से 35 मील दूर है। मैंने उससे कहा कि 35 मील आने और 35 मील जाने में तुम का बहुत वक्त लगता होगा। उसने कहा, वक्त किस लिए लगता है? मैं तो अपनी कार से आती हूँ और अपनी ही कार से चली जाती हूँ। आप देखिए कि एक तो वह देश जहां कमरों की सफाई करने वाली लड़की भी बिना कार के नहीं हैं, वह कार से आती है (**व्यवधान**) और एक वह देश जहां कारों के लिए लोग तरसते हैं। एक वह देश जहाँ हर एक को यह अवसर प्राप्त है कि जिस तरह से उसको खाने और रहने की चीजें मिलती हैं उसी तरह से उसको आवागमन के साधन भी मिलें। लेकिन हमारे देश में क्या है? लाखों करोड़ों जनता---मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ उसकी बात कहता हूँ---परेशान है। कार का तो सवाल ही क्या है, वहां सड़कें नहीं हैं, अच्छे रास्ते नहीं हैं।

मैं आप को बड़े ही विनीत शब्दों में बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो स्टेटमेंट आया है, या जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट है, उसके अनुसार कारों का मूल्य निम्नलिखित होगा :

अम्बैसेडर कार	16819 रु०
फियट कार	15687 रु०
स्टैन्डर्ड हेरल्ड	16080 रु०

यह मूल्य बिना टैक्स के हैं। लेकिन जब कोई आदमी बेचारा कर्ज लेकर या नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक से रुपया लेकर कार को खरीदने जाता है तो जहां पर फियट का दाम 15687 रु० लिखा है वहां उस को 21656 रु० की रसीद दी जाती है। मैंने अभी हाल में गाड़ी खरीदी है। गाड़ी को खरीदते समय यह कहा गया कि चूंकि मामला सुप्रीमकोर्ट में विचाराधीन है इसलिए यह रुपये लिए जा रहे हैं, बाद में आप को 2,000 रु० वापस कर दिए जायेंगे। दो हजार रुपये मैंने यह कह कर लिए थे कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले के बाद लौटा दूंगा। लेकिन मेरे जैसे आदमी को भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट की इस जजमैंट के बाद जब ज़लील होना पड़ा है, तो दूसरे लोगों का क्या हाल हुआ होगा, इसका अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं।

कार निर्माताओं और जो डीलर्ज हैं उनकी ओर भी मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। छः छः और सात सात साल तक लोगों को क्यू में खड़े रहना पड़ता है और तब कहीं जाकर उनको कार मिल पाती है। बहुत से लोग तो इस दौरान मर भी जाते हैं। आप समझिये कि ऊपर चले जाते हैं लेकिन उनके घर के सामने कार खड़ी नहीं हो सकती है। एक ओर तो उनको छः छः और सात सात साल इन्तजार करना पड़ता है और दूसरी ओर अगर वे दो चार हजार रुपये अधिक खर्च करें तो उन को उसी वक्त गाड़ी मिल जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सभी मामलों में सरकार को एक निश्चित नीति अपनानी होगी। गरीब टैक्सी वालों का क्या हाल होता होगा? कभी भी उन्हें टैक्सी ठीक समय पर और उचित दामों में नहीं

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

मिल पाती है । बराबर चोर बाजारी होती है ।

मैं दो बातों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ । सरकार ने पिछले दिनों 24वां संविधान संशोधन विधेयक रखा । 25वें और 26वें पर हम विचार करने जा रहे हैं । उनको इस वास्ते रखा कि हम लोगों को न्याय दे सकें, समाजवाद की ओर आगे बढ़ सकें । हम एक लक्ष्य को लेकर, एक नीति अपनाकर और सिद्धान्तों की खातिर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीन कार निर्माताओं के हक में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो फैसला हुआ है, इसको सरकार मान लेगी या इसको रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक देगी और जनता के साथ न्याय करेगी ? अगर सरकार इस मामले में कुछ नहीं कर सकती है और कार निर्माताओं की ही चलती है तो मैं माँग करना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी कार बनाने वाली फैक्ट्रियाँ हैं उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए । इसका मैं निश्चित उत्तर चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इसको करने जा रही है ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा करने के लिए कोई समय की सीमा निर्धारित कर दी जाए । वह एक साल की या एक महीने की हो सकती है । सरकार घोषणा करे कि इस अर्से में इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जायेगा ।

मूल्यों में स्थिरता आए, इसकी ओर भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । कारों के दाम 11-12 हजार हुआ करते थे और चढ़ते चढ़ते 22-24 हजार तक वे पहुँच गए हैं । उसके बावजूद भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट शह पर शह दिये चली जा रही है । कह रही है कि दाम बढ़ाने की तुम्हें आजादी है । यह कैसी आजादी है जो गुलामी से भी बदतर है । एक ओर ये दाम बढ़ाते चले जायें और दूसरी ओर जनता तबाह होती चली जाए । टैक्सी वाला अगर अधिक दाम देकर टैक्सी खरीदेगा तो उसका भार किस पर पड़ेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल करें । आपने पन्द्रह मिनट ले लिए हैं ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : पंद्रह मिनट तो मेरे हिस्से में आते ही थे । आपने मंत्री महोदय को बिठा दिया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस लड़की की कार की कितनी कीमत थी ?

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : जबकि देश की 55 करोड़ जनता सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट को देखकर अवाक रह गई है तो दूसरी ओर आज के स्टेटसमैन में एक समाचार निकला जो इस तरह से है :

"Car Manufacturers Happy Over Court Decision"

आगे लिखा गया है :

"With what they term as a 'historic' decision of the Supreme Court which declared as 'inoperative' the Government order fixing car prices—in their pocket, the happy car manufacturers will soon submit their cost data to enable the Government to fix within two months new prices for Fiat, Standard Herald and Ambassador cars on the basis of the principles laid down in the judgment."

मैं दो सवाल करना चाहता हूँ । पहला यह है कि आपने पहले जो मूल्य निर्धारित किया था और जो अभी है, देश की, समाज की, जनता की स्थिति को देखते हुए मूल्यों में आप कहां तक राहत दे सकेंगे, कार के मूल्य की प्रवृत्ति क्या होगी और आगे आप इन मूल्यों को लेकर क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं ?

दूसरा मेरा सवाल यह है कि मैंने जब सदन की इच्छाओं का आदर करते हुए राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग की तो सदस्यों ने मुझे बधाई और धन्यवाद तालियां बजाकर दिया और इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि बताया जाए कि क्या आप इस उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I take note of the sentiments expressed by the hon. Member. It is quite disquieting that the Supreme Court has allowed a return of 16 per cent on the capital employed, as against our submission that it should

not be more than 12 per cent The second most disquieting factor is that the price should be re-calculated and fixed, taking into consideration the price rise from a back date, namely, July, 1970. Not only that, every six months we have to fix the price according to the escalation or de-escalation. Therefore, this will be almost a constant exercise on the part of government and the consumers will always be at bay and in uncertainty with regard to the price of the cars. These are the two most disquieting features of this judgment. With regard to other matters, they have more or less upheld the submission made either by the government or by the Commission, as the case may be.

So far as the reduction of the price is concerned, this question will have to be looked into. We have to make a study and examination of the judgment and then only we can report back to this House as to how we can do it. But it shall certainly be our endeavour to see that the prices are reduced. If the principles given by the Supreme Court are to be given effect to, then the probability or chances of reduction of prices are very remote. In any case, so far as government are concerned, they will do their utmost to see that the price is reduced.

With regard to nationalisation, so far as Hindustan motors is concerned, as I have said earlier, it should not be nationalised in the interest of the nation.....(*Interrutions*) I am giving the reasons why it shonld not be nationalised. I would request hon. Members to listen to my reasons. This plant is out-moded. For years together nothing has been replaced. If this is taken over, it will be a junk plant. Should we take over a junk plant ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : It should be at the junk price.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Instead of taking over a junk plant with all its liabilities, it is better to go in for a new car plant. Therefore, Government have decided to set up their own car plant.

With regard to the plant of Premiers, which is producing Fiat, we are examining the question whether we should take it over or not. At the moment this matter is under our examination.

With regard to Standard Herald we have not yet examined the matter. We will certainly look into that case.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I put this question on the clear assumption that this House is supreme is more supreme than the Supreme Court and that the desire, as expressed by the hon. Members in this House, will be given proper weight and consideration by the government. In my opinion, this judgment of the Supreme Court is a very damaging judgment. It is intended to help the car manufacturers. They are going to be benefited by the judgment, not the consumers.

In the judgment, it is said that they have not allowed minimum bonus and other warranty expenses as part of the cost. These car manufacturers, Hindustan, Premier and Standard Motors, want even these things to be added to the price of cars, like, the bonus and other warranty expenses. The hon. Minister has said that the Supreme Court has not allowed it.

The tragedy in this country is that the Supreme Court, instead of clearing their arrears, are now fixing the prices of sugar and cars. I do not know why the learned judges of the Supreme Court, our respected judges, are wasting their time on these things. It is true that cases are referred to the Supreme Court. I speak subject to correction and, I hope, I am wrong that when this case was going on in the Supreme Court, one of the employers who manufacture Fiat cars in this country wanted to oblige even the Supreme Court Judges by substituting all those parts by imported parts...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow it. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly hear me. I have heard that the employers wanted to do it. I never said that the Supreme Court Judges wanted.....(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : You are bringing in the conduct of the Supreme Court Judges. I am sorry I cannot allow it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They never accepted it. I may tell you that that was the desire of the employers. I am sorry that they go to that extent. I am sure, it has not gone home.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that one of the Judges of the Supreme Court during the course of the hearing said something about the quality of the car. I think, it was Justice Hegde who said about the Ambassador car that it is a wonderful car of which all parts make noise except the horn. He repeated actually an observation made by a foreign expert who came to this country. When he mentioned about the quality of cars, I think, that was the opinion of the Judges about the quality of cars. When the quality is deteriorating day by day of all the cars—I have no car ; I travel by taxi and I know what is happening to the taxi-walas—what is going to happen. I should know from the hon. Minister whether he will take into account the sense of the House and see that the price of cars is reduced, Supreme Court or no Supreme Court. Let us bring in a legislation fixing the prices of cars. I hope, the entire House will pass it with applause. If the Government is unable to take a decision, let the President promulgate an Ordinance fixing the prices of cars. We will welcome it.

In the judgment, it is said that the car prices are to be fixed afresh. I must congratulate my hon. friend for voicing the feelings of the House. The papers say that the car manufacturers are extremely happy over the Supreme Court judgment and long live the Supreme Court. But there is some force bigger than the Supreme Court and it is this House. It should not be forgotten that on the judgment of the Supreme Court, the entire House was dissolved, went to the polls and the massive majority they got led them on to their commitment and proved that this House is supreme than the Supreme Court. These car manufacturers cannot hold the country to ransom by fixing whatever price they like.

As regards taking it over, the hon. Minister for whom I have great regard has said that it is a junk unit. In a junk unit, junk cars are produced and, unfortunately, the people of India are allowed to purchase these junk cars. The car is not junk. The plant is junk and it is producing the wonderful car and I am suprised how that junk plant is producing this car. After all it is a junk plant. That junk should be taken over at the junk price and immediately and I hope if this Government is really moving towards socialism and if they have not been obliged either by Birlas or by the Premier or by anybody, let them take a decision not over Fiat and Herald only but about the Ambassador also and set right the Birlas to some extent.

I would surely appeal to you and through you to the hon. Minister to give a definite reply. That plant is a not a junk plant. 20,000 workers are working in that junk plant and so many cars are produced in the junk plant.....(*Interruptions*) I wish the Minister's mind is not junk but should be sharp to visit that plant and see how that is working and take it over and the price should be reduced so that it comes within the reach of the common man or within the reach of the taxi-driver or a co-operative society. I am not talking of those who can afford to import impala cars worth Rs. 6 lakhs. Let them have it. I don't mind it. But, in India, the price of cars should not be more than Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000. That should be fixed and I am sure the hon. Minister will take a note of it and will not create a feeling in this country by making a statement that the Birla unit is a junk and if the Birla empire is a junk, let us nationalise that junk empire and we will give gold out of it.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I have taken note of the suggestions made by the hon. Member. They will be considered when we take a decision on the various recommendations made in this judgment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Parliament be taken into consideration before fixing the price ? Let him answer that. (*Interruptions*) Members' opinion should be sought..... (*Interruptions*) I have put two specific points. One is that that is not a junk plant. My second point is.....

MR. SPEAKER : He has taken note of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He has taken note of it. I have taken note of it long ago. Note is taken by the stenographer, not by the Minister.

My second question is : whether the Parliament will be taken into consideration, into confidence before fixing the price and before taking a final decision. Sir, you have been kind enough to allow this call attention notice.

I would only request you that this House should be taken into consideration, into confidence and into account before fixing the price. Will there be a legislation if the Supreme Court stands in the way ? That is my question... (*Interruption*)

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I may say that when we take a decision, all the suggestions of the hon. Member will be kept in mind.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : I hope the motion which this decision of the Supreme Court seems to have engendered will not be the basis on which the hon. Minister will take any decision. Facts should be considered.

As the hon. Minister said, only on two points there was a difference of opinion. The Supreme Court has given a decision. This he feels will make it very difficult to bring down the prices if the Government complies with that decision. But the question should be really this. What is the fair thing to do ? If you wish to control the prices, then there must be some fair basis for the fixation of the prices. The Tariff Commission was called upon to fix the prices and the Government decided to issue orders in accordance with that. The Supreme Court has chosen to adopt another basis, again on the basis of a special commission appointed and it has given a slightly modified recommendation. The decision has been by the Supreme Court on the basis of recommendations of various commissions, composed of persons competent to pronounce expert views on the subject of price fixation. If it is felt that the resultant prices are likely to be unreasonably high and that the manufacturers get high profits, there are two courses opon. Why should Government be worried about the principle that has been fixed by the Supreme Court ? Why cannot the Government permit the manufacturers to increase their capacity ? It is said that people have to wait for so many years, but is it not due to the fault of the policy which restricts the number of cars to be produced ? If the number to be produced is less than the number that is demanded, naturally, certain consequences follow.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : There is no alternative but nationalisation and reducing the cost.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I am not for the present discussing nationalisation I am only discussing the proper approach in regard to this matter. We have heard the view that this House is the Supreme body and it can modify the Constitution. But the Constitution itself says that the Supreme Court judgment binds this Government and this House.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : People have shown in the recent election that Supreme Court is not the final authority. We do not regard their judgments as binding.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : What I have been saying is this that there is a Constitution and that Constitution is supreme. That still holds good ; that still is the position.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Change the Constitution.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : By all means, do it. No one questions the right of this House. (*Interruption*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I be allowed to continue ? It is true that my point of view is not appreciated by a number of Members in this House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पार्लियामेंट है, इसमें तो एक दूसरे की बात सुननी पड़ेगी । आप क्यों नहीं सुनते हैं ? आप इतने मैच्योर हैं, मेम्बर चुन कर आये हैं । यहां एक दूसरे के ख्यालात सुनने पड़ते हैं । ऐसे आप के इन्टरप्ट करने से तो कोई फायदा नहीं है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : ऐसे एक तरफा प्लीडिंग नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य (हापुड़) : यहाँ कोई विलायत की भाषा बोले और वह भी जनहित के खिलाफ तो कहां तक सुनेगा कोई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर शोर करने से, शाउट करने से कोई मसला हल हो जाता है तो कर लीजिए । मैं बैठा रहता हूँ । लेकिन ऐसे काम नहीं चलता ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL : It has been said that large number of people have voted for the ruling party ; it does not mean that all have voted. There still is a minority which does not hold that view, and so long as we respect democratic institutions, Mr. Speaker, the Government should respect the views of the minority also. Let us consider all points of view.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We may regard the judgment, but not respect it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Shri S. M. Banerjee has somehow confused issues. It is open to him to confuse issues. It is understandable why he does so. He takes it upon himself not even to understand the Constitution which he claims to respect. But I see that the hon. Minister does respect the Constitution and therefore in his statement he has said that Government will comply with the decision of the Supreme Court. That is the correct attitude. It is open to him as it is open to this House, later to take any other policy decision and to act accordingly. What I would say is this that this decision, I hope, will be respected and prices will be fixed accordingly, and thereafter not replace them by an ordinance, even if, after full consideration they do wish to modify the prices.

The hon. Minister has said that a great deal of inconvenience will be caused to the users of cars, because there will be refixation of prices and review of prices every six months. I agree. If there is going to be inconvenience, all that is necessary, as I see it, is to free the price. Let the prices take their own level.

Here, the point is this. It is said that this affects 55 crores of people. Does it really ? How many are users of cars ? Are the ordinary people car-users ? Can those who use cars be said to be poor ? Can they be said to be people whose feelings should be given such great consideration ?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : The car producers are poor :

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : They are poor because they are only three or four.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : We are not considering the question of poverty or the wealth of the car producers.

MR. SPEAKER : The calling-attention-notice is just for the purpose of asking questions. We could give a little latitude to the first Member who raises it, but if every Member makes a long speech, then it would become very difficult. Let the hon. Member straightway ask a question.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We would like to have a full discussion on this matter and expose these car manufacturers.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I am prepared to accept what you, Sir, have said, but since my predecessors had made speeches, I am compelled to make a speech and try and meet the points that they have made, and put forward my point of view to the hon. Minister.

I would ask the hon. Minister firstly whether it is the intention of Government to comply with the decision of the Supreme Court.

Secondly, if it is the feeling that this may cause inconvenience to the users of cars, because the prices may have to be reviewed every six months, it is quite possible to arrive at some understanding with the car manufacturers to ensure that the prices for the public may be revised at a certain different interval. This is also possible for them to do. Will they consider sitting down with the manufacturers to arrive at some way of removing such difficulties as might be caused because of the judgment ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : It will be settled by Parliament and not by the car manufacturers.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Parliament is always there eventually, but Parliament need not waste its energies at too early a stage.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why did the Supreme Court waste their energies ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Everybody here seems to forget that the price of the cars is high due to not a inconsiderable extent to the heavy taxation that is imposed. Is it realised that the percentage of expenditure...

(*Interruptions*) I am saying that it is not the ordinary man who uses the car, but it is the fairly well to-do person who use cars. Why is everybody so anxious to protect the interests of the well-to-do ? I am very happy to see that you want to safeguard the interests of every citizen, that is, of course, what our duty should be, not only of the poor but also of the rich and middle class and everybody else.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I do not agree with Shri Patel that car is used only by the rich people. What about the small taxi-wallas and small users ? Then there are the middle class people who are forced to use it with the expansion of urbanisation. Therefore, to say that cars are used only by fairly rich people is incorrect. But it is correct to say that only rich people are the owners of the car factories.

As for sitting down with the manufacturers, they are at liberty to come and represent their grievances to Government at any time. Under the Constitution, everybody has the right of petition. Everybody at any time could ventilate his grievances to Government who will certainly consider them. That door is open to everybody ; it is open to ordinary citizens as well as to industrialists. We shall always discuss with them, but we would never agree to decontrol prices. We will not let the poor people and the administration be idle spectators to the price rise made by the car manufacturers.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I have not suggested that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sugar, edible oil.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : At the moment, we are talking of the car. Let him not make this a debate on everything.

We fixed the price, announced it, notified it and enforced it. It is the Supreme Court which has undone it now. The question is how to tackle the judgment. We have said that the judgment as it is has to be respected and it is binding on us. But certainly this Parliament and Government can take steps in order to get out of it, as we have done in other cases.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to say something that will interest the House concerning the price and quality of the cars as compared with cars in the rest of the world in the advanced countries where the labour cost is much more, where the purchasing power of the consumer is much higher than that of the people here. Here we talk about waranty which really does not exist at all.

Shri Patel has talked about supply and demand. But he has conveniently forgotten that in this motor car business, the producers have been given all protection they require by Government. It is a completely monopoly market, closed market, sellers' market.

Why is it that we hesitate to bring forward a Bill—this announcement should be made here and now, today—to nationalise the motor car industry ? In 1955 the cost of Hindustan Car was Rs. 9 000 inclusive of tax, today it is Rs. 23,000. In 15 years, it has gone up 350 per cent. As Shri Banerjee has said, quoting one of the Judges, it is one of the inferior cars that one has seen ; everything makes noise except the horn. You cannot sell one piece of it in the world market at half the price. I am prepared to lay a bet on that. You have no machinery, no desire, to maintain the standard, to give the consumer his money's worth.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : That is the efficiency of the private sector.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The House will be interested to know that when the Car Prices Commission was sitting, Birla's interest, the Ambassador's interest, was fully advocated and pleaded by Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, the great socialist. The Birlas tried to influence and purchase some of the members of the Commission. One of them complained to me about it. This is a very serious crime. Government must institute a CBI inquiry into it ; they have tried to bribe some members of the Commission. They connived with people to defraud the consumer.

When we talk about the Tariff Commission, we should take what they say with a pinch of salt. They are hand in glove with the big manufacturers. I know how many Tariff Commission members got their sons employed in big positions in Birla's.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Why this 16 per cent when there is an assured market, a sellers' market ? Why this 16 per cent ? What is the basis ? Why is it again 12 per cent ? That is also too high. We must know. Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us what is the basis of the 16 per cent, and what are the terms for similar industries in this country where, in the cost structure, governmental institutional financing has been included because this private sector is trading and making money with the Government's money ? The figures are there and you can have a look at them.

The *modus operandi* is inflated cost of production, because you do not wish to have any arrangement for cost accounts audit. That is the basic thing for catching an industry. I wrote to Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, when he was the Minister in charge. Many times, I asked him, "Why is it you do not have a departmental cell for cost accounts audit, in respect of inflated cost of production, and Mr. Ganesh, deflated cost revenue ?" You can get at the roots only if you go into that aspect. But they are not going into that, because another election is coming in February. You require money.

You, Mr. Speaker, are riding in an Ambassador car in your private capacity. Suppose, they are using the radiator for fitting it in the cars ; Ten in 50, they damage themselves. It is a very minor damage ; by one two-pound hammer, they just damage the fins, not the pipes. These are then sold as junk, may be by weight, costing Rs. 10 each. It goes to the Mullick Bazar in Calcutta, famous bazar called chor bazar. So, it goes there. If one want to buy a radiator, one goes there. Even the wrapping paper is not removed. It is sold for Rs. 60. Now, the Hindustan Motors, when they sell it as metal, junk, in the book of accounts, it is not so in fact. You understand what is the market value or the depreciation value Do you understand ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : No. I am trying to understand.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : So, when they produce a car--junk--not a word is coming from knowledgeable persons. (*Interruption*). What I am saying is that there is inflated cost of production ; what is the basis of your costing ? Each and every item is inflated. Then it comes up to a total. Why is it that when in Britain, America, Germany, where the workers' wage is five times, 10 times or even 20 times higher than those of your workers, where the price of steel is as much as you pay, your car price is more ? Why the quality is so much inferior ? Because you are an ostrich ; you do not want to open your eyes and see that the consumer gets full value for his money. You do not want to do it because again the elections are coming.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have an Ambassador car.

MR. SPEAKER : I had it at one time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They make more money out of spare parts. Once, I asked a ball-point pen manufacturer in London, "How is it that you give so beautiful a pen for six pence ?" He said "I do not make money on the pen. I make money on the refills." So, spare parts is the gold mine of car manufacturers. You do not want to touch it, because again the elections are coming.

They fiddle with the scarce raw materials, especially imported raw materials.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon Member's time is up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have not taken even five minutes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : You want one hour !

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I shall finish now. I shall be at your command. They fiddle with scarce raw materials. To put it bluntly, black marketing is there. They get a bigger quota than they actually require and sell it in the black market.

Then, about the agencies. They have benami agencies. You go to any State capital. You would not find a proper agent of the Hindustan Motors who is not a client or a benami agent.

Then there is the fiddling in foreign exchange. There was a case. They should tackle it. Mr. Moinul Haque Choudhury is

a lawyer. He knows how to sabotage the cases. It is not difficult. So, they have sabotaged the cases. They continuously fiddle with the foreign exchange. There is every six months a review. What does it mean ? Half-yearly price rise. Why is it that you cannot nationalise it ? Your Industrial Policy Resolution gives you enough coverage, items 4 and 5 in Schedule A. You can take it over easily without any difficulty. You are violating your own Resolution because of your class character.

If they are talking about any committee or any formation, there must be sufficient workers' representatives and consumer representatives because the worker can tell you everything. You cannot hoodwink him. You can purchase a lawyer or a judge or a commission ; you cannot purchase the workers. He will come and tell you where the shoe pinches.

Lastly, when did you start the Hindustan Motors take-over assessment work ? When was it done ? What is the value of the plant today ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I have taken note of the various things the hon. Member has stated. We have no information about the allegation made about the Tariff Commission Members. If the hon. Member passes them on to us, certainly we shall look into them. There are certain wild allegations.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You hold your tongue. I shall give you the names of the members of the Tariff Commission whose sons are in the employ of the Birlas.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Without giving material proof .....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I shall give you names.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Give it to me ; I shall enquire. Certainly, if any Tariff Commission member or member of any commission has got his son employed in Birlas, we shall enquire into that.

As to the various methods by which inflation is resorted to, some of these have been taken note of while cost accounting was done. We shall consider the Supreme Court judgment and we shall go again into the price question and certainly we shall take note of them again. If the hon. Member gives us a detailed note about it, certainly it will receive our utmost consideration because it seems he has some knowledge about this factory which is near Calcutta.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There are Reporters who are taking notes of what I have said. Why should it be duplicated ?... (*Interruptions*) I asked the question : what is the value ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I cannot give information off hand about the book value.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : What was the basis on which the Minister said that it was a junk ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is the book value on which he has called it junk ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : If notice is given to me, I shall give you the book value.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : यह कालिंग अटेंशन मोशन है जिसका जवाब देने के लिए मंत्री जी यहां पर उपस्थित हैं तो उनको तमाम जानकारी के साथ यहां आना चाहिए। इसके बिना काम नहीं चल सकता है।...(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : There has been a call attention notice and the hon. Minister is making an important statement that the Birla plant, the Hindustan Automobile is a junk. We want to know the book vulue of this plant. The information given by the Minister is based on value. How can he give such a statement without that information ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Some people have got too much of knowledge.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : इसमें ज्यादा जानकारी की कोई बात नहीं है । आप जब कोई बयान दें तो पहले से सोच लें कि किस आधार पर कहने जा रहे हैं । आपको सदन में पूरी जानकारी के साथ आना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : The question here was about the judgment of Supreme Court and the reaction of the Government. If you want to go into each and every detail, the book value etc., you give notice so that the Minister can come prepared.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order. After the Calling Attention was answered, a question was put by my hon. friend Shri Singh whether, in view of this judgment of the Supreme Court and the attitude of the various manufacturers, Government would consider taking over nationalising these units, including Hindustan Motors, and the Minister gave a reply to that that it was a junk plant. If he says something about the junk *motu* without ascertaining facts, then the natural question will be how he arrives at that conclusion. You should protect us.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order. I want to get an assurance from the hon. Minister that if I tabled a Short Notice Question, he will be kind enough to accept it.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why Short Notice Question ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Why not ? He said he wanted notice, I shall give him notice right now of a Short Notice Question. Will he be kind enough to accept it ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The dye casting machines of this plant are completely worn out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That is why I want the book value.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : That is why they produce engines which start smoking from the date on which they are produced ; they start leaking right from the beginning.....

AN HON. MEMBER : That is not correct.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : If it is not correct, they should be very good cars :

These dye, casting machines etc. ought to have been replaced every year by a phased programme. So far as this factory is concerned, they do not do so. The result is that today they have got some machines which are outmoded. They are producing engines which smoke, they produce things which are not up to the mark. They have been repeatedly told.....

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Why do you allow them to produce such cars ?

MR. SPEAKER : This matter has been creating so much controversy in this House for the last so many years. This Calling Attention Motion is occasioned by the judgment of the Supreme Court, but I would very much wish that if the Members want the book value any other thing, instead of giving an off-hand reply, the Minister comes out with a statement at some later time. Because he said it is just a junk, so many questions arise out of that, I cannot help it. In order that these points may be further elucidated, I do not mind if he comes out with a statement later on, if he is not in a position to reply now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : A Short Notice Question will solve the problem.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, these things have been happening in the country for so long. They have to come to this House. They can escape once or twice, how can they escape all the time ? He must come forward with a very well-considered statement containing all the facts, so that the position may be cleared.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The question was with regard to the judgment, not about the book value of this company. I could not be ready with the book value of the company.

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : Leaving aside the relevancy, if the members are so keen, you can supply it later.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD ; The minister will take a statement and then we can have a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : Later on, when the information is available, let him give it. Let him not give an off hand reply, which may involve him in further difficulties.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : इंजन से धुआँ निकलता है, लीकेज होती है जोकि आपत्तिजनक बात हो जाती है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप से धुआं आता है, कम से कम आप से तो धुआं नहीं आना चाहिए ।

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Has he agreed to make a statement ?

MR. SPEAKER : My observations are there.

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO (Bolangir) : I want to put three specific questions. When everybody says that the car prices are very high, I would like to know how much dividend these car companies have paid to their share holders for the last five years. Secondly, will Government consider controlling the quality of the cars in any way ? Thirdly, will Government consider increasing the production of the cars so that the prices will come down ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I have not got the dividend figures with me. About quality, we have been repeatedly giving directions to them. We have given directions to Hindustan Motors to replace some of their old machines. About expansion, in the case of Hindustan Motors, we have said that if they replace their machines definitely, we will consider about their expansion. Otherwise, the quality of the car will not improve. About Fiat, we have said that if they come forward with such a proposal, we will favourably consider it. About Standard Motors, they have not even reached their present capacity.

13.04 hrs.

RE. CALL ATTENTION NOTICES (*Procedure*)

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I have written a letter to you about the decision taken by the Rules Committee. It should be kept in abeyance and not enforced from Monday till we have discussed it further.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : As far as the calling attention part of it is concerned, the anuouncement in today's bulletin is a total surprise to us. Your problem was about the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER : About the calling attention also, originally we decided that we will spend 15 to 20 minutes every day. But almost every day it goes right into the lunch hour. After that, I have to take up the other part of the agenda up to the legislative business. I thought it would be better if the Rules Committee discusses it. We discussed it in the Rules Committee. They were of the opinion that it should be finished in 20 minutes. I said, it is very difficult, where there are five members, to be finished in 20 minutes. Every day it goes right into the lunch hour, with very few exceptions. The proper procedure, from which we have very much departed and which I wish is followed, is that after a brief statement by the Minister—it is provided in the rules that it should be a brief statement—the member could ask a question. Now the question becomes almost a long debate, sometimes trespassing even into the lunch hour. Then we have the other formal business like laying papers on the Table and introduction of Bills. Even there I receive notice from members about their intention to oppose the introduction of Bills. That puts the chair in a difficult position, so far as time is concerned.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I agree with you that the original idea of the Calling Attention Notice was that after a statement by the Minister the members, whose names are there, are supposed to ask one or two questions, and not make a long speech. I think it is within your rights, and your duty also I suppose, with the co-operation of the groups, to impress again on the members that they should proceed to act in this way and that they should not make long speeches. But

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

the remedy suggested here is a very drastic one. As you know, in the Rajya Sabha every Calling Attention has the names of 20 to 30 members.

MR. SPEAKER : They have half hour number of members and enough time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would request you not to take a decision like this which will come into force from Monday. So far as Calling Attention Notice is concerned, every day about 30 to 40 members give their names and only five names come in the ballot. If you now reduce it further to three, there will not be any incentive to give notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not enforce it from Monday. We will sit together and discuss it again.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I was unfortunately not present in the last meeting of the B. A. C. Shri Ishaq Sambhali was present.

MR. SPEAKER : We very much wanted you there. We can have a meeting again.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In the mean time, I would request you not to curtail our rights.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of curtailing the rights.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : Those Hon. Members who want to give notice of a Calling Attention have to give it before 10.30 A.M. on a particular day. So, if they give notice, that shows that they are interested in the subject and they want to raise it. When they find that their names have not come in the ballot they feel disappointed. Already many members are getting disappointed because the number is limited to five. If you reduce it from five to three, more members will be disappointed. So I would submit that the *status quo* should continue so that at least five members will get opportunities to give expression to their views.

MR. SPEAKER : My problem is not the number, whether it is five or three ; I am not worried even if it is more than five, provided a particular time schedule is observed. Every day we cannot keep on discussing the Calling Attention up to 1.30. Today Shri R. R. Singh Deo was kind enough not to make a speech. I am very thankful to him. Otherwise, the discussion would have taken still more time. If there are five members and if each member takes fifteen minutes it will take one hour and fifteen minutes for the members alone. Then the Minister will have to reply to each question. He also takes four to five minutes for each question.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You can fix the time limit of five minutes for each.

MR. SPEAKER : I would suggest that you attend the B.A.C. meeting and help us take a decision which will solve my problem, Now the discussion goes on indefinitely. The result is that we lose time for other formal business.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I would suggest that each member should be given only five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : Then also it will take 25 minutes for five members. The Minister also will take about the same time. Then, sometimes, Members are not satisfied with the reply and they ask further question and the discussion goes on.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के पास चाभी है और उसे मिनिस्टरों के भी लगा सकते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं किस किस के चाभी लगाऊँ ।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : It will not be proper to reduce the number of names from five to three. Today, in your liberal attitude, I found that you were allowing points of order during the Call Attention Motion about which you categorically say that during the Question Hour and Call Attention Motion there will be no points of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I am generous not by pleasure but by compulsion. The members do not stop ; they start arguing with the Chair. It is there that the leaders can help me rather than join the Members, A person like Shri

R. S. Pandey is always ready to give a helping hand to the other man. In that case, it becomes very difficult for me.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFIARS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : The whole matter was thoroughly discussed in the B.A.C. It made its recommendation. It was discussed in the Rules Committee. We do not want to curtail the rights. The whole purpose of a Calling Attention Notice is to call the attention of the Government and the house to a particular matter. Shall we make it a debate or shall we ask for information only ? You have already said, Sir, that you are calling for another meeting. We may call another meeting and discuss it. This may be decided once and for ever.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When a meeting of the Rules Committee is called, the members of the Rules Committee are given prior intimation as to what specific proposals are going to be made. This comes before us from the Rules Committee, not from the B.A.C.

MR. SPEAKER : That is why we call the Rules Committee.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Minister tries to smuggle in things suddenly. You were good enough to consult us about Questions, not about Call Attention Notices.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have a concrete suggestion to make. Let each Member be given five minutes. Instead of the Minister replying to each member, let the Minister reply after all the five Members have put their questions. That will save time.

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss it in the Committee. I may again say that there should be no excuse made that some Members did not attend the meeting or deputise somebody else. They must come and attend it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This particular agenda was not circulated. This was a snap decision taken. Now the argument is that on the basis of the recommendation of the B.A.C. it was passed in the Rules Committee. It was not on the agenda of the B.A.C. meeting. Why should I come ? I depute somebody else.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : There is no question of deputising anyone in the Rules Committee. The information goes to the Members of the Rules Committee. If he happens to be out of town, as Mr. Kalyanasundaram is, we do not know when the meeting is taking place.

श्री राज बहादुर : आप दुबारा बैठ जाइये ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : दुबारा बैठ सकते हैं, लेकिन तब तक नाम मत काटिये ।

MR. SPEAKLR : You are welcome to the meeting. Papers to be laid.

13.13 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF L. I. C., GUJARAT STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1971 along with the Audited Accounts, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1117/71].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat State Financial Corporation for the year ended the 31st March, 1971 together with statement of assets and liabilities, profit and loss account and Auditor's Report, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951 read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1118/71].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 296 of the

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Income-tax Act, 1961 :

(i) S.O. 3153 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1971 containing corrigenda to the English version of Notification No. S.O. 3398 dated the 15th October, 1970.

(ii) S. O. 3154 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1971 containing corrigenda to the Hindi version of Notification No. S.O. 3398 dated the 15th October, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1119/71].

(4) A copy of the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1589 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1120/71].

(5) A copy of the Central Excise (Fifteenth Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1951 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1971 under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1121/71].

(6) A copy of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under section 51 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971 :

(i) The Foreign Travel Tax Rules 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1453 in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1971.

(ii) Notification No. G.S R. 1454 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1971.

(iii) Notification No. G.S R. 1455 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1971.

(iv) Notification No. G.S.R. 1456 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1971.

(v) Notification No. G.S.R. 1457 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1971.

(vi) Notification No. G. S. R. 1548 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1971.

(vii) Notification No. G.S.R. 1542B published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1971.

(viii) Notification No. G.S.R. 1542C published in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1971.

(ix) Notification No. G.S.R. 1647 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1122/71].

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :

(i) G. S. R. 1171 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th August, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S R. 1244 and 1245 published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G. S. R. 1590 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G. S. R. 1640 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) S.O. 3024 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August 1971.

(vi) S.O. 3156 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1971.

(vii) S.O. 3399 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.

(viii) Explanatory statement regarding notifications at (v) to (vii) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1123/71].

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :

(i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-second Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification, No. G.S.R. 1256 in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1971.

(ii) G.S.R. 1257 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th September, 1971 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 575 dated the 28th May, 1960.

(iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty third Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1326 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.

(iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1971 pubilshed in Notification No. G.S.R. 1327 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September 1971.

(v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1328 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.

(vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1329 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.

(vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1330 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.

(viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1331 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.

(ix) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Fifty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1332 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.

(x) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixtieth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1333 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971.

(xi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-first Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1369 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971.

(xii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-second Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1370 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971.

(xiii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback

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(General) Sixty-third Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1371 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971.

(xiv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1372 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971.

(xv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1373 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971.

(xvi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1374 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971.

(xvii) The customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Sixty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1375 in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1124/71].

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G.S.R. 1335 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 1407 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) G.S.R. 1417 puplished in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G.S.R. 1450 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G.S.R. 1540 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G.S.R. 1541 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th October, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G.S.R. 1641 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G.S.R. 1642 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ix) G.S R. 1683, 1684 and 1685 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1125/71].

(10) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 49 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th may, 1971 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat :

(i) Notification No. (GHN-27) GST-1071 (S.49) (16) TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 16th April, 1971 making certain amendments to Notification No. (GHN 627) GST-1070 (S.49)-TH, dated 29th April, 1970.

(ii) Notification No. (GHN 42) GST-1071 (S.49) (17)-TH publi-

shed in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 16th June, 1971 making certain amendment to Notification No. (GHN 627) GST-1070/S.49)-TH dated the 29 April, 1970.

(iii) Notification No. (GHN-52) GST-1071/(S.49) (18)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated th 17th July, 1971 making certain amendment to Notification No. (GHN 627) GST-1070/(S.49)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970.

(iv) Notification No. (GHN-69) GST-1071/(S.49) (19)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 20th September, 1971 making certain amendment to Notification No. (GHN-627) GST-1070/(S.49)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1126/71].

(11) A copy of the Gujarat Sales Tax (Second amendment) Rules 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. (GHN-53) /GSR 1070(4)-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 17th July, 1971 under sub-section (5) of clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1127/71].

(12) A copy of the Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Gujarat Amendment) Rules 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. (GHN-32)/MSA 1571 (18)-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 27th April, 1971 under sub-section (4) of section 36 of the Bombay Sales of Moter Spirit Taxation Act, 1958 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1128/71].

(13) A copy of Notification No. (GHN-58) SUA-1071/(7)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 10th August, 1971 under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Gujarat Education Cess 1962, read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1129/71].

(14) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 1327 published in Mysore Gazette dated the 29th July, 1971 under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Mysore Stamp Act, 1957 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1130/71].

(15) A copy each of the following Mysore Government Notifications under section 39 of the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971 issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore :—

(i) Hindi version of Notification No. S. O. 819 published in Mysore Gazette dated the 13th May, 1971.

(ii) Hindi version of the Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 122 in Mysore Gazette dated the 29th April, 1971.

(iii) Hindi version of the Mysore Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 136 in Mysore Gazette dated the 20th May, 1971.

(iv) The Mysore Sales Tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S R. 215 in Mysore Gazette dated the 22nd July, 1971.

(v) The Mysore Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 215 in Mysore Gazette dated the 22nd July, 1971.

(vi) S.O. 1031 (Hindi and English versions) published in Mysore Gazette dated the 17th June, 1971.

(vii) S.O. 1479 (Hindi and English versions) published in Mysore Gazette dated the 26th August, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1131/71].

AIR CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1971.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Air Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.S.O. 2659 in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1971 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1132/71].

KEROSENE (FIXATION OF CEILING PRICES) THIRD AMENDMENT ORDER, 1971.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Third Amendment Order, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S R. 1157 in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1971, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1133/71].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES. ACT, 1969.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 67 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 :—

(i) The Monoplies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Classification of goods) Rules, 1971 (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S R. 1033 in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1971.

(ii) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1680 in Gazette of India dated the 6th November, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1134/71]

REVIEW OF HINDUSTAN INSECTICIDES LTD., 1969-70

SHRI P. C. SETHI : On behelf of Shri Dalbir Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Insecticides Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1135/71].

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, for the year 1969-70.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, Pimpri, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1136/71].

13.15 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1971, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd November, 1971."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1971 agreed without any amendment to the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Bill 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th November, 1971."

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Thursday, the 25th November, 1971, adopt the following motion in regard to the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1970 :—

> "That this House recommends to Lok Sabha that Lok Sabha do appoint a member of Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1970, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Ghanshyambhai from the membership of the said Joint Committee, and communicate to this House the name of the member so appointed by Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the member of the Lok Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.'

———

AIR CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I also lay on the Table of the House the Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of the shares of the Jayanti Shipping Company...

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : He has skipped over item No. 9. He is also Minister of Parliamentary Affairs apart from being Minister of Transport and Shipping.

———

13.16 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the Government business for the week commencing 29th November, 1971.

Statement

Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from 29th November, 1971, will consist of :—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from day's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of :

(a) The Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

(b) The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(c) The Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1971, to be taken up on the 30th November and 1st December, 1971.

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

(d) The Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 1971, to be taken up on the 2nd December, 1971.

(e) The Jayanti Shipping Company (Acquisition of Shares) Bill, 1971.

(f) The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(g) The Air Corporations (Amendment) Bill 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I have a point to make here, Sir. There should be a discussion on international situation. We have read in the newspapers that Mr. Rogers of the United States has called and had talks with our Ambassador as also with the Pakistan Ambassador.

MR. SPEAKER : He has also another item to move.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Before he goes to the next, I have a point here, The international situation should be discussed. That should be included. That is not there.

MR SPEAKER : What is not there ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : A discussion on the international situation.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. Let me go on with the agenda.

13.17 hrs.

JAYANTI SHIPPING COMPANY (ACQUISITION OF SHARES) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of the shares of the Jayanti Shipping Company Limited in order to serve better the shipping needs of the nation and to facilitate the promotion and development, in the interests of the general public, of national shipping and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of the shares of the Jayanti Shipping Company Limited in order to serve better the shipping needs of the nation and to facilitate the promotion and development, in the interests of the general public, of national shipping and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

STATEMENT *RE.* JAYANTI SHIPPING COMPANY (ACQUISITION OF SHARES) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Jayanti Shipping Company (Acquisition of Shares) Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we adjourn and meet again at 2.30.

13.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at thirty-two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 26-11-71.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

VISVA-BHARATI (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT *RE.* VISVA-BHARATI (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Visva-Bharati (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971, as required under rule 71(1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

14·34 hrs

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE STAMP AND EXCISE DUTIES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE ; AND STAMP AND EXCISE DUTIES (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd*—

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Sir, yesterday, while speaking on this Bill I was replying to certain questions and the House adjourned for the day. And therefore, I would like to continue my answers to some of the propositions and the allegations that were made by some hon. Members on the other side. One question raised was about the percentage of the newspapers and periodicals that would be affected. I would say that in so far as newspapers alone are concerned it would be correct to say that nearly 75% of the newspapers would fall in the exempted category. The figure of 90 to 95% is the aggregate percentage for both newspapers and periodicals. If periodicals alone are taken, then about 96% of them would come within the exempted category of having circulation of less than 15,000 copies per publishing day. All these percentages are with reference to the numbers of the newspapers and periodicals and not with reference to their circulation. That was one of the points raised yesterday. So, these 75% would be in the exempted category and the balance 25% would fall in the duty-paying category. They will consist of the following categories.

(a) Newspapers whose average circulation exceeds 15,000 but not 50,000 copies per publishing day—16·5%.

(b) Newspapers whose average circulation exceeds 50,000 but not 1,00,000 copies per publishing day—5·2%.

(c) Newspapers whose average circulation exceeds 1,00,000 copies—3·3%.

So far as periodicals are concerned, leaving out the 96% which falls in the exempted category, the balance of 4% of the number of periodicals consist of the following :

(a) periodicals having a circulation exceeding 15,000 but not exceeding 50,000—2·5%.

(b) periodicals having a circulation exceeding 50,000 but not exceeding 1 lakh.....0·5 per cent.

(c) periodicals having a circulation above one lakh copies.....0·3 per cent.

This was some of the break-up demanded by hon. Members.

The second point was about the basis of the estimate of Rs. 7 crores. I think Shri

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 26-11-71.

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

Indrajit Gupta had raised that point. This estimate of Rs. 7 crores was made when the exemption of Rs. 1·75 crores was not taken into consideration. The figures given by the registrar of newspaper were taken as the basis. There were 480 newspapers and 5873 periodicals. The exemption issued on 5th November would take out of the excise control 360 newspapers and 5690 periodicals, that is, as I had said, 75 per cent of the newspapers and 96 per cent of the periodicals, and that has already been given.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : After the exemption, what would be the anticipated revenue from this tax ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Out of the Rs. 7 crores we have just to take out Rs. 1·75 crores. That is the total as it stands now. The exemption is Rs. 1·75 crores.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : I would like the hon. Minister to clarify one more point. There is an amendment that newspapers having a circulation of 30,000 should be exempted. If that is done, then how would the figures work out ?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : We shall come to that amendment later on, and we shall deal with it when we come to it.

The point made by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was this. If there is such a large percentage outside the excise net, how could the revenue be still maintained ? The point to be seen is that the excise duty is with reference to the circulation. Taking the 1969 figures, the circulation of medium and big newspapers is 6·2 million approximately per day out of the aggregate publication of 7·8 million approximately per day. In other words, 80 per cent of the circulation was accounted for by big and medium newspapers.

In the case of periodicals, on the basis of 1969 figures, the circulation of big and medium periodicals forms 43 per cent of the total. This was the break-up which they had demanded and which we are placing at their disposal.

Another point which Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu had asked was why a uniform additional duty of 10 paise had been imposed on all the instruments when some of them could have borne a higher duty. There was some relevance in that point. Although the hon. Member is not present here, since the point is important, I would like to say that a graded duty with reference to the type of instrument would have created several administrative difficulties. Since the hon Member is not here, I do not think he is interested very much in a detailed reply. Otherwise, I have the explanations with me and I could have given them to the House.

A point was also brought forward regarding the advertisement policy of the Government. The policy of the Government is to make increasing use of small and medium newspapers. About 75 per cent of the advertisements taken by the DAVP goes to the medium and small newspapers.

Another point made was about the levy on the cheques. It was asked why cheques had been kept out of the scope of the levy. I would like to point out that the hon. Member had written to the Finance Minister in this connection only recently, and the hon. Finance Minister had replied to him saying that such a levy would impede the banking habit and might divert the flow of the funds away from the banking system and as such it had not been thought advisable to impose this duty on the cheques.

I have already referred to the notification regarding the exemptions. Now, I come to the administrative steps required to be taken. Since there were about 70 crores of stamps which were required to be printed at the Security Press and it was quite a big figure, and since that would be the number required in the course of the whole year, another shift had been added there, so that they are now working three shifts. All the machinery could not be diverted particularly to this task because in that way other work might also have suffered.

Therefore, a certain time was also required for this. Moreover, since one of the instruments covered is the receipt, it was neccessary that these stamps had to reach the post offices and treasuries before hand; otherwise, it would have led to a lot of inconvenience so far as the ordinary public was concerned.

Regarding newspapers, as I pointed out earlier, the new facilities had to be given to

these people and the newspaper people had to become familiar with the excise formalities including the self removal procedure. For that also, it was decided that it might be more conducive to the welfare of the newspaper community and the reading public because if the paper was published and not circulated, that would lead to loss and that would cause great inconvenience and that might have dislocated the industry also. These were the basic factors which motivated Government in taking this step.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The time that Government gave to get accustomed was used by them to raise the price by 6P, 8P and so on.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Yes. A statement has already been made by the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting. I am told by my senior colleague here that the newspaper community had also listened to this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Not all of them.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I am told that they have on the whole responded well and they have welcomed this in the larger interest of the public. The newspaper community has always understood the cause and have supported it as it has done on many occasions. I do not think they will fail us on this occasion because the question involves national dignity and honour.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They are not paying unfortunately, the readers are.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : I do not know why Shri Indrajit Gupta should object this medium of mass communication having been touched. When we use this instrument mass communication, it also means mass involvement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Minus the rich people.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : No. The public of India irrespective of caste, creed or political affiliation have stood by us, whether it is in a smaller or greater measure. They have willingly come to the aid of the people who are affected. The people who are vitally affected, the people of Tripura, Meghalaya, Assam and West Bengal are sharing their rations, houses, education and daily facilities without grudging, even when they have the apprehension that probably the refugees may have to stay on here for some time to come. The common public of India understand this and I think it is not being fair to them to say that they resent it. It is a means of mass involvement. I think the people of India understand their responsibilities and I do hope that the newspaper community will also understand it in the correct perspective and accept the challenge.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Joshi is absent. The question is :

"This House disapproves of the Stamp and Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1971 (Ordinance No. 16 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 22nd October 1971."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, and the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall take up clause by clause discussion.

Clause 2. Shri Joshi is absent. The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3. (*Amendment of Act 1 of 1944*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 14—*after* "PERIODICALS" *insert*—

"HAVING A CIRCULATION OF ABOVE THIRTY THOUSAND COPIES." (3)

Page 2,—*after* line 18, *insert*—

"Provided that in no case shall this additional duty be passed on to the readers by increasing the price." (5)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put these amendments to vote.

Amendments Nos. 3 and 5 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For clause 1, there is an amendment by Shri Mishra. He is not here. The question is :

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 7] AYES [4.52 hrs.

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ambesh, Shri
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhargava, Shri Basheshwar Nath
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chaturvedi, Shri Roshan Lal
Daga, Shri M. C.
Das, Shri Anandi Charan
Dhamankar, Shri
Dube, Shri J. P.
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chander
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kavde, Shri B. R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
Marandi, Shri Ishwar
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Munsi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Paokai Haokip, Shri
Partap Singh, Shri
Patil, Shri Krishnarao

Peje, Shri S. L.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Prakash, Shri
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri A. P.
Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Tiwari, Shri R. G.
Venkatswamy, Shri G.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Yadav, Shri D. P.

NOES

Bade, Shri R. V.
Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chaudhury, Shri Ishwar
Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Haldar, Shri Madhuryya
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Krishna Kumari Jodhpur, Rajmata
Krishnan, Shri M. K.
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Ramkanwar, Shri
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sen, Shri Robin
Singh, Shri D. N.
Solanki, Shri Somchand

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes 73 ; Noes 22.

The motion was adopted.

14.54 hrs.

COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to move† :

> "That the Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

There were certain difficulties and deficiencies experienced in the working of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 and the matter was referred to the Law Commission for suggesting suitable amendments to the Act. Taking into account the importance of the Act and the need for a proper system of enquiry, the Law Commission undertook a comprehensive examination of the entire Act and made a number of recommendations in their 28th report for the revision of the Act in several respects.

The main recommendations of the Law Commission had generally been accepted by the Government after considering the views expressed on those recommendations by the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and the Ministries of the Government of India and to give effect to the accepted

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES :
Sarvashri Sadhu Ram, Tarun Gogoi, Prabodh Chandra and N. Shivappa.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

recommendations of the Law Commission, the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill 1969 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 21 November 1969 and was later on referred to a Joint Committee of Parliament.

The Joint Committee submitted a report to both Houses of Parliament on 9 November 1970. However on the dissolution of the Fourth Lok Sabha, the Bill as reported by the Joint Committee lapsed. The present Bill seeks to give effect to the provisions of the Bill as reported by the Joint Committee with some minor modifications which appear to the Government to be necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

There is an amendment to this motion given notice of by Mr. Daga. Is he moving it ?

SHRI M. C. DAGHA (Pali) : Yes Sir. I move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 23rd February, 1972." (1)

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक पर संयुक्त प्रवर समिति में विचार हुआ था और कुछ ऐसी बातें और कठिनाइयां उस में सामने आई जिन का जिक्र अभी मंत्री महोदय ने किया है जिन के चलते संयुक्त प्रवर समिति को जो बातें पहले रेफर की गई थी, उस से कुछ बाहर जाने की आवश्यकता पड़ गई। जैसे एक सवाल था जम्मू और काश्मीर को जोड़ने का। कठिनाई पेश हुई और समिति ने बहुत ही सही निर्णय लिया कि काश्मीर सरकार की राय लेकर इस में वैसा ही संशोधन कर दिया जाय। यह खुशी की बात है कि काश्मीर सरकार ने बहुत ही उत्सुकता से वैसी ही राय दी और फिर प्रवर समिति ने उस के अनुसार वैसा ही निर्णय लिया। एक कठिनाई अभी भी रह जाती है और वह इस मामले में है कि क्या सरकार को यह शक्ति प्रदान की जाय कि वह बीच में ही किसी जांच आयोग को भंग कर दे या उसके काम को खत्म कर दे। प्रवर समिति ने इस पर बहुत ही विस्तार के साथ गौर किया और यह निर्णय हुआ कि ऐसा कोई भी अधिकार सरकार को नहीं रहना चाहिए कि बीच में ही किसी सदस्य को हटाये या आयोग को बीच में ही खत्म कर दे। हम सभी जानते हैं कि इस के चलते कितनी उलझने होती हैं। हाल ही में बिहार में दत्ता आयोग गठित हुआ था वह बीच में ही खत्म हो गया। मैं उसके मैरिट्स में इस समय नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन अगर कोई आयोग गठित हो और उस को बीच में ही खत्म कर दिया जाय तो उस से वातावरण दूषित अवश्य होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में प्रवर समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह स्वीकार किया जो विधेयक की धारा 2 में वर्णित है कि यह शक्ति सरकार को नहीं रहनी चाहिए। मगर जो पहले का कानून है उस की धारा 7 में अभी भी यह स्थिति है जिससे जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत होता है वह टकराता है। मैं आशा करता था कि मंत्री महोदय जब बोलेंगे तो इस सवाल पर बोलेंगे क्योंकि यह सवाल प्रवर समिति के सामने आया था और चूंकि समिति की शक्ति के बाहर यह बात थी, इसीलिए समिति इस पर कोई निर्णय नहीं कर सकी यद्यपि उसका यह ख्याल था कि यह परिवर्तन हो जाना चाहिए। तो जब वह विधेयक खत्म हो गया और अब यह नया विधेयक प्रस्तुत हो रहा है तो आशा यह थी कि मंत्री महोदय उस सवाल को लेंगे और उस के मुताबिक इस विधेयक को संशोधित रूप में पेश करेंगे। लेकिन चूंकि वह बात नहीं आ पाई इसलिए आगे भी दिक्कत होगी और जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत है वह पारित भी हो जाय तो वह पुराने कानून की मूल धारा 7 के साथ टकराएगा। जब नया विधेयक पेश हो रहा था तो वह टकराने वाली बात यहाँ नहीं आनी चाहिए थी। जो रिपोर्ट संयुक्त प्रवर समिति की है उस में भी इस बात का जिक्र किया गया था, प्रतिवेदन के छठे पृष्ठ पर नीचे से दूसरे पैरा में वह यही कहते हैं :

The Committee felt that the amendment, to take away the powers of the Government to discontinue the Commission before it has completed its inquiry and submitted its report, if accepted, would be in conflict with section 7 of the principal Act and it would be beyond the scope of the Bill under their consideration. The Committee, therefore, recommend to Government that necessary steps should be taken to divest the Government of powers to discontinue the Commission before it has submitted its report. The Committee feel that such an amendment is very essential particularly in view of the fact that at present even a Commission constituted by a resolution of the House of the People or the Legislative Assembly could be discontinued by the Government under section 7 of the principal Act.

प्रवर समिति ने एक मत से यह निर्णय लिया था और चूंकि उसकी शक्ति और उसके दायरे के बाहर यह था इसलिए सरकार से यह सिफारिश की गई कि वह मूल कानून की धारा 7 को भी संशोधित करे। अब यह अच्छा मौका था और इस मौके पर सुनियोजित रूप से यह विधेयक रखा जाना चाहिए था। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब सदन में मूल रूप में विचार करना पड़ रहा है तो या तो संशोधित रूप में उसको रखा जाता और तब विधेयक पारित किया जाता और ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो दूसरा संशोधन रखना पड़ेगा और उसे पारित करना पड़ेगा। उसके बगैर यह टकराएगा। इसको अगर हम पारित भी कर देंगे तो मूल कानून से यह टकराएगा और फिर कोई भी व्यक्ति इस के खिलाफ कोर्ट में जा सकता है जहां इस पर उलटा फैसला हो सकता है। प्रवर समिति में मंत्री महोदय शुरू से आखिर तक थे और इस निर्णय में उनका भी हिस्सा था। उन्होंने भी इसका वहाँ विरोध नहीं किया था।

कुछ और निर्णय भी लिए गए थे। अवधि के संबंध में था कि 6 महीने में समाप्त कर दें या एकाध बातें और भी थीं, जांच आयोग के एकाध सदस्य हट भी जायें तो उनके काम को बन्द करने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। कुछ नियमों में और अधिनियमों में टकराव है तो उसको दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। जैसा कि प्रतिवेदन में श्रीकान्तन नायर जी ने अपने नोट आफ डिसेंट में दिया है, उसके लिए मेरी समझ से नोट आफ डिसेंट की आवश्यकता नहीं थी क्योंकि जो प्रतिवेदन है और जो उसमें राय व्यक्त की गई है वह एकमत है, लेकिन उसके चलते जो कठिनाइयाँ पैदा होंगी उस के लिए जो सुझाव थे प्रवर समिति के सामने वह उस में शामिल नहीं थे। तो जो कांसीक्वेंशियल रिजल्ट्स उसके होते हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा। जैसे लिस्ट में जम्मू काश्मीर को अलग कर दिया गया है। इस विधेयक में हम उसको अलग नहीं कर रहे हैं। तो फिर उसको सुधारने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।

इसी तरह से सरकार के जरिये से सालिसिटर के अप्वाइंटमेंट की बात है। तो उसमें जो कुछ वकीलों ने साक्ष्य दिया था उस के मुताबिक सुधारने की जरूरत पड़ जाती है। उसके बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा। बहुत सी बातें ऐसी हैं जिन का कि श्रीकान्तन नायर जी के नोट आफ डिसेंट में जिक्र किया गया है जिस के मुताबिक नियम में और अधिनियम में सुधार करने आवश्यक हो जाते हैं। प्रवर समिति के दायरे के बाहर वह चीज थी इसलिए उस पर प्रवर समिति विचार नहीं कर सकी। कुछ सवाल समिति के सामने यह भी उठे थे कि जिस तरह से जांच आयोग हम लोग नियुक्त कर देते हैं और सरकारें बदलती रहती हैं, एक सरकार एक आयोग नियुक्त करती है, वह चली जाती है, दूसरी सरकार आती है तो क्या दूसरी सरकार के लोग उस पुराने आयोग को रद्द कर सकते हैं? इसी लिए उस को छीनने की बात हुई थी, सिर्फ रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति का ही हक सरकार को रहेगा।

15 hrs.

एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि इस दौर में जितने भी जांच आयोग स्थापित हुए, कई बार ऐसा हुआ कि प्रतिवेदन उनका दिया गया, लेकिन आम जन-गण को, देश की जनता को वह ज्ञात नहीं हो सका। इसलिए लोक सभा में जब

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से जांच आयोग स्थापित किया जाय और विधान सभाओं में जब राज्य सरकारों की ओर से स्थापित किया जाय, उनके प्रतिवेदन को निश्चित रूप से रखा जाय। अब तो प्रतिवेदन देने की अवधि भी 6 महीने निर्धारित कर दी गई है। इससे यह होगा कि किसी भी जांच आयोग की जांच और उसका प्रतिवेदन अन्धेरे में नहीं रहेगा, देश के सामने आयेगा, हमारी लोक सभा या विधान सभाओं के सामने आयेगा। इसके लिए इस के अन्दर नियमों और विनियमों को संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी।

प्रवर समिति ने इसमें कुछ सुझाव दिये थे, ला-कमीशन का जो प्रावधान था, प्रवर समिति को उसके दायरे से बाहर जाना पड़ा था, कुछ मामलों में ला-कमीशन नहीं गया था और उन स्थितियों में प्रवर समिति ने पूरी बहस के बाद, इस तरह के कुछ संशोधन सरकार को दिये थे।

इस लिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि जो मूल कानून की धारा 7 है, उस के मुताबिक संशोधन करके आप इस को सदन के सामने रखें, उसके बिना इस को पारित करने से एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णायक सवाल पर यह कानून टकरायेगा। यह विधेयक उस कानून से टकरायेगा, उसके बिना इसको पारित करने का कोई मतलब नहीं होगा। बल्कि यह तो व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, लेकिन मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस को स्वीकार कर लें, तब कोई कठिनाई नहीं रहेगी।

श्री आर० वी० बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कमीशन आफ एन्क्वायरी अमेण्डमेन्ट बिल, जिसे शासन यहां पर लाया है, मैं इसका अंशतः स्वागत करूंगा। इस का कारण यह है कि 1952 में जो ओरिजनल एक्ट था, उस में इतने डिफेक्टस थे कि जब कभी भी कोई कमीशन नियुक्त होता था तो क्या प्रोसीजर फौलो होना चाहिए, ऐसे सवाल उस में पैदा होते थे। मैंने देखा है कई जगह कन्टेम्प्ट आफ कोर्ट का सवाल पैदा हो जाता था, इसको कोर्ट मानना चाहिए या नहीं मानना चाहिए। हाई कोर्ट ने भी इसके बारे में कहा था—कमीशन कोर्ट नहीं है। तब यह सवाल पैदा हुआ कि कोई कन्टेम्प्ट करेगा, तब क्या होगा। इस प्रकार की कठिनाइयां इस में आती थीं।

इस बिल में एक क्लाज दिया गया है—सं० 13—इस में कहा गया है—

> "If any person, by words either spoken or intended to be read, makes or publishes any statement or does any other act, which is calculated to bring the Commission or any member thereof into disrepute, he shall be punishable....." etc.

इस को इतना बड़ा रखने के बजाय, अगर इतना ही कर देते—

> Commission will be considered as a court

तो इस से परपज सर्व हो जाता। लेकिन 13 का इतना बड़ा सैक्शन डाल दिया गया है, परपज तो उस से भी सर्व नही हो जायगा।

एक बात कमीशन के सामने विटनेसेज की है, उस का क्या नियम होना चाहिये, क्या प्रोसीजर एडाप्ट किया जाना चाहिए। सिविल प्रोसीजर कांड में विटनेसेज के बारे में जो प्रोवीजन दिया गया है, अगर वही यहां पर भी एप्लीकेबल होता तो ठीक था, लेकिन इसमें दिया गया है—

> Witness will be called.

इस तरह का प्रोवीज़न इसमें दिया गया है, लेकिन सी० पी० सी० का प्रोवीजन लागू किया जाय, ऐसा ही तो अच्छा होता। एक अच्छा प्रोवीजन इस में यह है—क्लाज 5—कमीशन के अपनी रिपोर्ट देने के बाद 6 महीने के अन्दर—

> "The appropriate Government shall cause to be laid before the House of the People or, as the case may be, the Legislative Assembly of the State, the report, if any, of the Commission.....within a period of six months of the submission of the

report by the Commission to the appropriate Government."

6 महीने में जो रिपोर्ट आयेगी, वह सदन के सामने रखनी चाहिए। मैंने देखा है, हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में एक शंखधर सिंह ट्राइबल कमीशन था—वन-मैन कमीशन था। उसकी जो रिपोर्ट मध्य प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट को गई, चूंकि वह ट्राइबल्ज को फेवर करती थी, इसलिए कभी भी वह पब्लिक के सामने नहीं आई और अभी तक दफतर में रखी हुई है। लेकिन अब जो प्रावीजन इस में दिया गया है, वह ठीक है।

लेकिन इस में भी अभी कुछ डिफेक्ट्स हैं, जैसा मेरे एक माननीय मित्र ने अभी कहा—कमीशन को कम करना हो या कमीशन के मेम्बर्स को बढ़ाना हो, इस के बारे में इसमें कोई पावर्स नहीं हैं, ओरिजनल एक्ट में था, मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें भी लाना चाहिए।

एक बात मुझे यह कहना है कि जो सिलेक्ट कमेटी बनी थी, उस में उन्होंने कहा है—It extends to the whole of India. इण्डिया में जम्मू-काश्मीर आता है तो अलग से जम्मू-काश्मीर के लिए प्रावीजन करने की क्या जरूरत थी। मैं देखता हूँ कि सरकार शुरू से ही हर एक्ट में ऐसा प्रावीजन करती आ रही है। इसका मतलब यह है कि हमारा जो कांग्रेस शासन है, वह जम्मू-काश्मीर को इण्डिया में शामिल करने को तैयार नहीं है, इण्डिया यानी जम्मू-काश्मीर को अपने में नहीं समझती।

हमेशा जो कमीशन नियुक्त होता है, उसमें हीयर-से एविडेंस आता है, उसमें थर्ड-हैण्ड, फोर्थ-हैण्ड एविडेंस आता है, चूंकि वे एविडेंस कोर्ट के सामने नहीं आ सकते, इसी लिए राउण्ड-एबाउट-वे में कमीशन नियुक्त होते हैं। मैंने देखा है कि कमीशन नियुक्त करने का भी एक खास परपज होता है, जो इन के शत्रु होते हैं, जो कांग्रेस के खिलाफ होते हैं, उनके खिलाफ कमीशन नियुक्त कर दिये जाते हैं, उस में वह जितना बदला लेना चाहते हैं, उतना ले सकते हैं। इस में जो न्यायिक बैलेंस दोनों में होना चाहिए, उस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इस में तो ऐसा है कि पार्लियामेंट में कमीशन नियुक्त करना पास हो जाय तो कमीशन नियुक्त करना ही पड़ता है।

ला कमीशन की 24वीं रिपोर्ट के पेज 5 पर लिखा है—

"In this connection, a passage from the speech in the House of Commons of Sir Alfred Butt who was involved in the 'Budget Leakage Inquiry' in 1936 may be quoted :

'I would ask right hon. and hon. Members to visualise the position in which I now find myself. I have been condemned, and apparently I must suffer for the rest of my life from a finding against which there is no appeal, upon evidence which apparently does not justify a trial, and there is now no method open to me by which I can bring a true and full facts before a jury of my fellow-men.....If any good may come from this, the most miserable moment of my life, I can only hope that my position may do something to prevent any other person in this country being subject to the humiliation and wretchedness which I have suffered, without trial, without appeal and with redress.' "

यह कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में हैं, न उस में अपील हो सकती है, हीअर-से एविडेंस उस में आता है, उस वक्त कमीशन को देखना चाहिए कि जो एविडेंस आता है, वह ठीक आता है या नहीं। इसके बारे में आप ने इस बिल में कुछ नहीं लिखा है। इस में इतना ही लिखा है कि कमीशन एविडेंस ले सकता है—लेकिन वह प्राइवेट में होना चाहिए या पब्लिक में होना चाहिए, इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं दिया है। इंग्लैंड में पब्लिक में एविडेंस लिया जाता है, लेकिन यहां पर कमीशन की इच्छा पर रखा हुआ है, वह चाहें तो प्राइवेट में ले या पब्लिक में लें। आम तौर पर तो ऐसा ही होता है कि सब प्राइवेट में ली जाती है, सिर्फ छागला कमीशन ने मूंदड़ा के बारे में पब्लिक में

[श्री आर० वी० वड़े]

ली थी और फिर जितनी रिपोर्ट आती हैं सब दफ्तर में रह जाती हैं।

मेरी एक विनती है—कमीशन में कितने आदमी होंगे, इस के बारे में सरकार निश्चय करती है और बीच बीच में उसको बदलते भी रहते हैं। जैसे मध्य प्रदेश में एक कमीशन बना, मैं भी उस का मेम्बर था। पहले संविद गवर्नमैंट थी, उस ने जिसको नियुक्त किया, उसके बाद कांग्रेस की सरकार आई, उसने मेम्बर्ज को बदल दिया। आप को याद होगा हमारे यहाँ जसपुर के महाराजा पार्लिमेंट के मेम्बर थे, वह उस कमीशन के प्रेसिडेन्ट थे, जब कांग्रेस की सरकार आई तो फिर मेम्बरों को बदला गया। उन्होंने मुझसे पूछा—मैंने कहा, आप चाहते हो तो रहता हूँ, नहीं चाहते हो, तो नहीं रहता हूँ। उसके बाद जब कांग्रेस की सरकार आई तो फिर सब मेम्बरों को बदल देने से जितना काम पहले हुआ था, वह फिर नये सिरे से शुरू करना पड़ा, जितनी एविडेंस ट्राइबल्स के लिये शुरू से ली थी, वह फिर से शुरू हो गई, इस तरह से ज्यादा खर्च शुरू हो गया। और विलम्ब हो रहा है। कमीशन का कार्य खत्म हुआ ही नहीं।

मेरी विनती है कि शासन को एक दफा निर्णय कर लेना चाहिए जब एक दफा कमीशन नियुक्त हा गया तो उस के मेम्बर्स को बदलना नहीं चाहिए। डी-नोवो एविडेंस नहीं ली जायगी, इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

मैं एक प्वाइन्ट और प्रेस करना चाहता हूँ-- एविडेंस के बारे में इस में कहा गया है कि एविडेंस ली जायगी, लेकिन इस में ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि —

The Evidence Act shall be made applicable to this.

कमीशन इसीलिए नियुक्त किये जाते हैं बहुत सी एविडेंस ऐसी होती हैं जो कोर्ट में शामिल नहीं होती हैं---जैसे हीअर-से एविडेंस। उन के ऊपर वहां कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया जाता है, उन के कारणों को कोर्ट नहीं देखती है। जैसे हमारे यहां हिन्दू-मुस्लिम रायट हुआ, एन्क्वायरी हुई, लेकिन कोर्ट में जाने के बाद वह टिकता नहीं है। लेकिन कोर्ट में जाने के बाद वह कमीशंस टिकते नहीं और न उनकी रिक्मेंडेशंस पर कोई ऐक्शन नहीं लिया जाता है। सिम्प्ली एक आदमी को डिफेम किया जाता है। कमीशंस जो अपने निर्णय देते हैं उनके अनुसार कोर्ट में कोई इन्क्वायरी होती नहीं और न कोर्ट में केसेज जाते हैं। इसलिए अगर कमीशन नियुक्त करना हो तो फिर कम से कम इतना हो जाये कि उस पर ऐक्शन लिया जाये और पब्लिक उसको देखे और समझे कि क्या नैतिक है और क्या अनैतिक है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल में 6 महीने में रखने की जो बात कही गई है उसको शासन को सिद्ध भी करना चाहिए। शासन ने बड़ी मुश्किल से पिछली लोकसभा में इसको रखा था लेकिन वह लैप्स हो गया और उसके बाद इसको फिर लाई है परन्तु फिर भी यह अधूरा है। यह शासन कोई लंगड़ा लूला न होकर बहुत मजबूत शासन है, इसको तो बहुत अच्छा कानून लाना चाहिए। पहले जो सेलेक्ट कमेटी थी उसने तमाम डिफेक्ट्स बताए। उसमें माइनारिटी और मेजारिटी ओपीनियन्स दी गई हैं लेकिन उसके अनुसार दो एक जगह ही पालन किया गया है। इसी प्रकार से ला कमीशन की रिपोर्ट हैं। ला कमीशन ने जब लूप-होल्स बताए हैं तो उनका अनुकरण करना चाहिए वरना फिर ला कमीशन किस पर्पज के लिए बनाया गया है। उसकी सार्थकता क्या है। मैं कहता हूँ शासन बताये कि अगर ला कमीशंस ने अच्छी रिक्मेंडेशन्स दी हैं तो फिर उनको क्यों नहीं माना गया है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार पहले के ऐक्ट में कुछ सुधार करके यह बिल लाई है इस लिए मैं इसको सपोर्ट करता हूँ लेकिन साथ ही साथ कहता हूँ कि ला कमीशन ने जो कुछ कहा है उसको यदि आप डिटो भी करते तो यहां पर डिफरेन्स आफ ओपीनियन नहीं होता।

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to reply to the points that have been raised by the Hon. Members.

Firstly, it is not true to say that the Government has not accepted the recommendations of the Law Commission or the Joint Committee of Parliament. We not only accepted a large number of recommendations of the Law Commission but also the changes suggested by the Joint Committee, The only important change which has not found acceptance is the one which suggests that the Commission of Inquiry should not cease to function unless it has completed its task and submitted its report. It is conceivable that in an emergency or otherwise, the Government may feel obliged to terminate the life of the Commission of Inquiry and the power to do so should not be denied to Government.

This was one of the major differences between the Joint Committee and the Government. It was suggested that once a Commission of Inquiry had commenced work, it should not stop and the Government should have no right to discontinue the Commission of Inquiry or put it to an end. Due to various practical difficulties, it was not found possible to accept it. For example, I had suggested that in case of an emergency there could be a situation in which it is not possible or desirable to continue with the Inquiry.

Then, the hon. Member made a reference to a Commission of Inquiry established by the Bihar Government and that it was discontinued by the later Government. The Government which is about to go out of office or which has lost its majority or which is of an interim nature, if it seeks in its own wisdom to appoint a Commission of Inquiry on a variety of subjects which are of a delicate nature, we cannot leave it at that.

The successor Government or the Government which follows has a right to see whether the previous Government has taken all the relevant facts into consideration before appointing the Commission. But, if you make it automatic that once a commission is appointed, it will never be changed, it will create a lot of difficulties, of a legal nature as well as of an administrative nature.

SHRI R. V. BADE : This is because the Congress Party is in power.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of Congress or any other party being in power. This is a phenomenon which can happen to any Party. I gave the example of a Party Government in a State which is about to go out of office, which knew that its days were numbered and that it has lost confidence acting in an irresponsible manner, appoints a commission. It cannot be left that. It cannot argue that once a commission has been appointed on any subject or against any person or on any matter whatsoever, it should continue for ever. I don't think.....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : After completing its work, it will end.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Do I take it that you are setting aside the unanimous recommendation of the Joint Select Committee ? May I take it like that ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no question of a joint or unanimous recommendation. This point of view was presented before the Joint Select Committee also. We had told them the difficulties that will arise by making a recommendation of that nature and the Government is still of the opinion that it is not possible for the Government to accept this recommendation because of the reasons that I have given.

SHRI R. V. BADE : What I have pointed out was that the terms of reference are the same. So, there is no question of the calibre of the parties being different but the members are changed. There is no objection.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This is another point I was replying to Shri Bhogendra Jha when he said that this recommendation should be accepted. This is the only major recommendation that the Government has not found possible to accept and for the reasons that I have given and I am still.....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : You have not given the reason. What legal difficulty is there ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have said that the difficulty would be that because

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of an irresponsible Government which is on the verge of quitting office and which has ceased to enjoy the confidence of the House, if it appoints a Commission not on one individual but against many persons, against the Central Government, against any one, you cannot leave it at that. That Commission is saerasavet and it cannot be disturbed by any successor Government.

I cannot understand the wisdom of that suggestion. No Government worth its name will ever disturb a commission which is really of public importance and has been appointed by the previous Government. No Government will do it because it will have to answer to the House to which it is responsible and it will never withdraw or cancel a commission which is of real importance.

Practical difficulties will be enormous. That is because of this that it has not been thought fit to accept it. After all, appointment of a Commission of Inquiry is in he discretion of a Government. When one Government thinks it fit to appoint it, another government may not think if fit to continue it. It is not like the *Lok Ayukta* or something like that. It is a not continuing institution to which any one can go at any time, give a complaint or make a submission and have a right to have it examined and adjudicated upon.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): When a quasi-judicial determination is called for by one Government, should a subsequent Government sit in judgement on the earlier Government and upset the whole arrangement ? Why interfere with the operations of the quasi-judicial process which a commission of inquiry represents.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have been trying to explain this very thing. Suppose, a government acts in a very irresponsible manner and appoints a Commission which goes much beyond the immediate needs of the situation or is of a type which have has no immediate relevance to...

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : On a point of clarification. Whatever may be the validity of the argument for not accepting that recommendation, I want to know whether there has been any precedent that a recommendation of a Joint Select Committee is not accepted by the Government. Has it ever happened that the unanimous recommendation of a Joint Select Committee was not accepted by the Government ? Has there ever been a precedent ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have said that these difficulties were explained to the Committee also and that it is difficult to accept this recommendation. Not that this point was not before the Committee at that time. So, it is not a question of a unanimous recommendation not being accepted by the Government. I do not know whether there are any precedents for doing so or not.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Precedents are nowhere. That is very important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Recommendation is only a recommendation.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Is is true that in the House amendments can be moved. But, has there been a precedent ? That is what I am asking him as to whether the Government has not...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not in a position to give you an instance out of hand.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Any irresponsible Government will make use of this power. Why should we give power to any irresponsible Government regarding appointment of Commissions ? It is a very serious matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are guided more by political considerations.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is not at all incumbent on any Government to appoint a Commission. It is not a court of law or Lok Ayukta or any institution of that nature, where anyone can have a complaint adjudicated upon. Only when Government is satisfied about the necessity to probe certain things that a Commission of Inquiry is appointed. There are many public issues involved but Commissions are always appointed. It is a question of the judgement of another Government *versus* the judgement of another Government, whether such and such matter should be required into by a Commission or not. There is nothing wrong if one Governments upsets the decision of another Government, if it is says that the terms of

reference or scope of inquiry of another Commission are not covered by the demands of the situation. There can be such situations. Therefore, why should you bind succeeding Governments ? Why should you stop them from going into this and re-examining this if they find it necessary ?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : What will happen to the public morale ? Will it be cleared up or hushed up by withdrawing ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If it is a case of corruption within the Ministry, how can you do it ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : These are not against corruption exclusively.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Then you can say, except cases of corruption. Put it that way.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : When the Lok Ayukta Bill comes...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about the present one ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This is going to be a continuing institution and such complaints can be taken to it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You are not convincing anybody. You are only fulfilling a political purpose.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have long realised the futility of trying to convince the hon. Member.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : You were a Member of the Joint Committee... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have put the question to the Minister ; he is trying to answer. If you are not satisfied, there is no question of wrangling over it.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There are two ways in which Commissions of Inquiry can be appointed. The Government may do it either on its own, or by a Resolution of the House. We have stated that when the Commission is appointed by the Legislature, it can be withdrawn only by the permission of the Legislature. When the Legislature has passed such a Resolution, only they can withdraw it, not the Government. But when Government appoints such Commissions on its own, the next one can withdraw it and I have already mentioned the reasons for the same. It should not be misinterpreted by my friends.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : You have not accepted the recommendation.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We have accepted most of the recommendations, except this one.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Why not this one ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : For the reasons that I have already said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Far from convincing, Mr. Mirdha, as I have said already.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There are other points mentioned also like extension to Jammu and Kashmir. The hon. Member said that the Joint Committee went to Jammu and Kashmir and Government accepted that the scope of this Act may be extended to Jammu and Kashmir. That is what we have done.

As regards the contempt of court provisions, they have been discussed here in great detail. It is not possible to introduce all the concepts of contempt of court in this Bill for the very simple reason that it is not a court of law, and, therefore, the procedure has to be different, and that procedure has been enumerated in the Bill, and I think that would meet the needs of the situation.

15.26 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Another point is that many State Governments appoint commissions and take no action on them. It is exactly to meet a situation like this that provision has been made that within six months of the presentation of the report of the commission, Government are bound to bring it before the legislature along with the manner in which they propose to implement it. After the introduction of this

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section in the Act, I hope that this complaint made by hon. Members that the reports of some commissions are not acted upon would not arise.

These were some of the points raised, and I had tried to reply to them as well as I could. With these observations, I would request the House to kindly pass this Bill.

श्री आर० वी० बड़े : इस को रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट से लाया जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER : There is an amendment seeking to circulate the Bill. Is the hon. Member Shri M. C. Daga pressing it ?

SHRI M. C. DAGA : I seek leave of the House to withdraw it.

The Amendments was by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let this Bill be continued tomorrow. It is already nearing 3.30 p.m. when we have to take the Private Members' Business. We want to say something on the third reading of this Bill also.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall proceed with this Bill on the next occasion.

15.28 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th November, 1971".

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House do agree with the Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bill and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th November, 1971".

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA (Motihari) : I beg to move :

"That in the motion—

add at the end 'with the modification that Shri Bibhuti Mishra be permitted to move for leave to introduce his Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1971' ".

मुझे यह कहना है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 1 के अन्तर्गत मेरा जो गैर-सरकारी विधेयक है उस को खारिज किया गया है । इस पर मुझ को ऐतराज है । संविधान के अनुच्छेद एक में लिखा है कि :

"India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States."

जब हमारा संविधान बना तब उसके बनाने वालों ने कोई हर एक स्टेट के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में अंग्रेजों से लड़ाई नहीं लड़ी थी । एक हमारा केन्द्रीय आर्गेनाइजेशन कांग्रेस का था उसने सारे देश की चेतना को जगाया ।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : Are we having a discussion on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is a certain items in it to which he does not agree. He has raised some objections to the constitutional side. He has given previous notice. Under the rules, he can make a few observations.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आर्टिकल 4 में लिखा है कि पार्लियामेंट को हक है कि इस में किसी भी धारा को बदले और चाहे तो उस में किसी भी तरह का सुधार करे । आगे चलकर पांचवीं धारा में लिखा है :

"At the commencement of this Constitution, every person who has his domicile in the territory of India".

यूनियन टैरिटरी नहीं कहा है । टैरिटरी आफ इण्डिया कहा है। इसलिए उनका जो खयाल है कि यह कोई यूनियन है या फेड्रेशन है, वह बात यहाँ पर नहीं है। आर्टिकल 1 की जो एक धारा है, इस में वह लागू नहीं होती है। यदि ऐसी बात होती तो राजा लोगों के साथ हमारे वादे थे उनको खत्म न किया जाता। लेकिन प्रिवी पर्सिस का हम यहां पार्लियामेंट में बिल ला रहे हैं और संविधान को बदल कर हम उस में सुधार करने जा रहे हैं। उसी तरह से आई सी एस लोगों के साथ भी हमारा वादा था और उसको संविधान में स्थान दिया गया है और उस में भी हम सुधार कर रहे हैं। यह सदन, लोक सभा, जोकि बालिग मताधिकार के ऊपर चुन कर बना है, इसको संविधान में कहां सुधार करना है और कहां नहीं करना है, इसका वाजिब तौर पर हक हासिल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप तो जानते ही हैं कि संविधान किन लोगों ने बनाया था और वे किस आधार पर चुनकर आए थे। उस समय जो संविधान बनाने के लिए असैम्बली बनाई गई थी वह रेस्ट्रिक्टिड वोट पर चुनी गई थी। अंग्रेजों से लड़ने के लिए असैम्बलियों में लोगों ने कांग्रेस जनों को भेजा था। जब आजादी मिली तो संविधान बनाने की बात आई। प्रतिनिधियों ने आकर जल्दी जल्दी संविधान बनाया। वे लोग बालिग मताधिकार पर चुनकर कंस्टिट्युएंट असैम्बली में आए हों, ऐसी बात नहीं थी। आज यह लोक सभा बालिग मताधिकार के ऊपर चुनी गई है और इसको हक है इस संविधान में जो हेरफेर करना चाहे करे। 24 सुधार हम कर चुके हैं। 25वां और 26वां भी आपके सामने है। इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष जी ने जो—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : How are you going to give 2½ hours to this business ?

MR. SPEAKER : 2½ hours for this. This is also part of private members' business.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I do not agree. This time has to be found outside that.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think he will take much time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Already he has taken 5 minutes.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आर्टिकल चार में लिखा है :

Any law referred to in article 2 or art. 3

फर्स्ट शैड्यूल में सब स्टेट्स के नाम दिये हैं। उसको घटाना बढ़ाना, उनके नामों में हेरफेर करना...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Are we in a position to discuss the merits of this now ?

इस पर बहस कैसे हो सकती है, समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। इस पर क्या एक घन्टा बहस होगी ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow a discussion. His motion is : "That in the motion :

add at the end 'with the modification that Shri Bibhuti Mishra be permitted to move for leave to introduce his Constitution Amendment Bill 1971' ".

आपकी एमेंडमेंट में हाउस के सामने पुट कर दूंगा और अगर वह कैरी हो जाए, उसके बाद जब बारी आए तब आपकी जो मर्जी आए कह लेना।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी एमेंडमेंट को माननीय सदस्य समझें। मैं क्या चाहता हूँ इसको जानें। इसको समझें कि इसको क्यों मंजूरी दी जानी चाहिए।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Could not this point be recommitted to the Committee so that the time of the House can be served, because the private Members cherish this time. This point, if the House so desires, may be referred back to the committee and there, Mr. Mishra can go and have his say and then come to House.

MR. SPEAKER : He said this. He met me and told me. He said he appeared before the Committee ; it is a very unfortunate thing.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : We cannot sit in judgment over the Committee and listen to his arguments, howsoever we are deferential to him.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बात ठीक समझा रहे हैं । इस पर वोटिंग हो जाए और अगर हाउस एक्सैप्ट करे तो फिर आप आर्गुमेंट दीजिए जब वक्त आये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हमारा कहना यह था कि हाउस सुन ले कि हमारा कहना कहां तक सही है या गलत है । मैं हाउस को अपील करता हूँ कि वह देखे कि मेरा एमेंडमेंट मंजूर होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए । मैं इसको हाउस की मर्जी पर छोड़ता हूँ और हाउस चाहे तो इसको रखे और न चाहे तो न रखे ।

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I do not want to encroach on the time of the House. I only want to say that this decision of the Committee in making these recommendations was unanimous. Shri Mishra appeared before the Committee. We explained to him the legal and constitutional difficulties that stood in the way in allowing him to move this motion. As I said, I do not want to encroach upon the time of the private Members' business but I can only say that we had very many good, constitutional and legal considerations that led us to this conclusion. If I try to explain that, it will take a long time, but if you think it is not necessary, then I will leave it to the wisdom of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I think I will leave it to the wisdom of the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If this matter is to be considered at all by the House, then Mr. Mishra's draft Bill, together with the comments of the Committee, the objections, or whatever difficulties they felt, must be sent to the House. Only after that we can discuss it. How can we discuss it now ?

MR. SPEAKER : The position is, the whole motion is before the House along with the subject as an amendment. I have to put it. There is no way out. If it is something independent of this motion, it could be considered. (*Interruption*) The motion of Prof. Swell is there. I am going to put the amendment of Shri Bibhuti Mishra earlier. This is the only amendment.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Without giving us an opportunity to go through the whole matter deeply and coming to a decision after deliberations in this House, this summary process perhaps would be unjustifiable.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Normally our difficulty is that whatever is reported on by the Committee is taken on trust by the House. That is the way in which Parliament has to function. If a very senior Member presses some very serious objection. it is very difficult for us to make up our mind one way or the other. I do not know, if you could, for that particular matter in isolation, refer back to the Committee ; then we are absolved of the necessity of having to vote on the matter. We do not know what to do.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargon) : Whatever is desired by the Committee should be accepted. We do not know what is the amendment here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Under what rule is this amendment being put ?

MR. SPEAKER : The same rule which you quote in respect of advance information about reports, etc.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Not on this occasion, Sir. I am afraid I cannot agree. Putting this amendment to the vote of the House will be without precedent, and improper.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I want to draw the attention of the House to what happened on March 13, 1953.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us put it to vote; let us dispose of it summarily.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Sir, in this case some extra-ordinary circumstances have developed. A senior Member wants this to be considered by the Committee itself. You have always got inherent powers to allow this. I move that it be referred to the Committee, with the leave of the House and with your permission.

MR. SPEAKER : How can I detach this particular amendment ? It is part of the main motion. If I have to put that motion, I have to put this amendment also to vote. The inherent powers in me do not allow me to pull out one amendment.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : It is not that you are pulling one amendment out in exercise of your inherent powers ; you are referring the whole matter back. If you permit me, I shall move a motion that the whole thing be sent back to the Committee for its consideration. There is nothing wrong in it, either procedurally or otherwise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This amendment should be referred back to the Committee. If Mr. Mishra feels like that he can bring in a suitable motion under rule 184 for consideration by the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I think it would be much better if Mr. Mishra withdraws his amendment. What right have I got, as Speaker, to say that I allow this motion or disallow that motion ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : You can permit postponement of the consideration of the motion.

MR. SPEAKER : No ; even if it is being postponed, I shall have to put it to the vote of the House. I cannot do it myself, unless there is a regular motion to that effect and I put it to the House. As at present I have no motion for postponement, in writing.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : My respectful submission is this. It is a question of laying down a precedent. Personally from what Mr. Mishra said, I do not feel very convinced on the merits of the matter. But some day, something more important might come up. Prof. Mukerjee raised a very valid point. You can certainly permit postponement of the consideration motion.

MR. SPEAKER : You are giving me wider powers than I have ; that is not in the interest of the House.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : You have those powers.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not that power. Unless there is a motion for postponement, *suo motu* I cannot do anything.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I beg to move :

> "That the consideration of this motion be postponed and the amendment be referred back to the Committee."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I regret to say that it cannot be done. What is being done is improper. He can move a closure motion on something that is being debated in the House, but not on a motion like this.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Notice has to be given of the motion. Rule 185 reads :

> "Notice of a motion shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary."

Shri Salve has not given notice in writing.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : He knows that we can waive this rule.

MR. SPEAKER : The Speaker has power to allow it, but I am not exercising that power.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : With due respect, that is likely to be arbitrary.

MR. SPEAKER : Notice of the motion has not been given. It is not so exceptional that I should use my inherent powers

The question is :

That in the motion—

add at the end—

> "with the modification that Shri Bibhuti Mishra be permitted to move

[Mr. Speaker]

for leave to introduce his Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1971."

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th November, 1971."

The motion was adopted.

15.49 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : TAKING OVER OF CLOSED INDUSTRIAL UNITS AS PUBLIC ENTERPRISES—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Shri D. N. Tiwary. He is not here There are 8 minutes left.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I want five minutes.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Please give me five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : Four minutes each.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I have gone through the views expressed by many hon. Members in this Resolution. As far as the unemployment of workers is concerned, I sympathise with them. As far as the fall in production by the closure of the units is concerned, I support their views. But I cannot agree with many hon. Members and the Mover of the Resolution who say that the closures are brought about for blackmailing of workers. Where does the question arise ? They say that big industries are bagging the import licences, grabbing all the raw materials to the disadvantage of the small industries and that if the Government takes them over, it will work miracles at once ! I do not agree with these views Ours is a mixed economy and both public and private sectors have to work for increasing industrial production and creating more employment. So far this has worked very well After independence, industrial production in private sector has increased 15 times. In consumer goods, we are not only self-sufficient, but have surplus capacity for export. In engineering goods, after meeting the country's requirements, we export Rs. 70 crores worth of them a year. Before independence, we were importing all the plant and machinery. But now we are making them here. After meeting the requirements of our 550 million people, our textile industry exports goods worth Rs. 110 crores a year.

Merely taking over the closed units will not solve the problem. We should study the reasons for the closure. In West Bengal during the last two or three years, hundreds of units have been closed down not on account of the management's fault, but because the politicians belonging to the ruling party at that time created such conditions that there was no other way for the units except to close down. Unless the workers are told to look after production properly, closures will not stop. Our industrial production has not increased during the last two or three years We want that it should increase. The reasons for closure should be checked before such units are taken over and remedial action should be taken. Many textile units have been taken over by Government, but the losses have mounted, instead of stopping. If the plant and machinery are obsolete, naturally production will not go up and there will be losses. Such units should not be taken over but scrapped and new mills should be put up. Similarly, if the closure is due to the interference of politicians, Government should see that politics does not affect production. What happens in West Bengal ? What happens in Durgapur ? Every day there is trouble there in Durgapur. How much is the country losing on account of that ? therefore, on all these grounds, I oppose the Resolution.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I rise to support this Resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Saha. It is very opportune because we are having a fresh discussion on this Resolution after the Ordinance was promulgated and the Bill is coming before this House next week. At that time there was some difficulty before the government in taking over any unit, be it a textile or jute mill, because it had to be done under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, which sometimes took two or three years. During this period the employers ensured that the particular unit is not taken over by the government.

I have great regard for my hon. friend, Shri Damani, who knows the case of the taxtile industry inside out But he has probably forgotten that after the Textile Corporation of India took over certain units which were not working well, they have started showing profits. At least in Kanpur I know two cases. The New Victoria Mills and the Minerva Mills, one owned by Singhanias and the other owned by the great Thapars were taken over by the Corporation. At the time of taking over they were just junks. I am happy to say that the Minerva Mills has now started earning profits and I have no doubt that within a very short time the New Victoria Mills will also earn profits. So, it is wrong to say that once a unit is taken over by the government it will not run properly.

After the promulgation of this Ordinance many mills have been taken over. In all those units wastage has been cut short and they are now working well. I would say that all those units which are closed for three months should be taken over by the government. In West Bengal nearly 500 units, both small, medium and large-scale, employing more than two lakhs of workers are facing closure. If they are really closed down and the workers are thrown out how could you expect to maintain law and order ?

So, in all fairness this Resolution should be accepted. After all, what does the Rasolution say ? It says :

> "This House is of opinion that the Government of India should take immediate and effective steps to take over all the factories and industrial units which have been closed down during the last five years in various parts of the country and run them as public enterprises."

In fact, a unanimous resolution was passed at the Indian Labour Conference that an Ordinance should be brought forward immediately to take over all such units in Bombay, Calcutta and other centres which are plagued by strikes and bandhs. Now government have promulgated this Ordinance. We all welcome it. Even though there are certain defects in the Ordinance which may be used by the employers, still we welcome it. Nothing is going to be lost by accepting this resolution.

Here I would like to explain one difficulty to the Minister. The moment Government takes a decision about taking over a unit, immediately the employers go and approach the honourable High Court and sometimes the honourable Supreme Court. Both of them are extremely honourable and they sometimes issue an injuction or stay order with the result that for 2-3 years it cannot be taken over.

16 hrs.

I was told by the Minister of Labour that after the Ordinance even those units about which cases are pending before the High Courts should be taken over. In that case there should be an amendment and, I hope, that will be embodied in the Ordinance which will become law that the remedy should not lie in a court of law. Once the employer has shut down a unit for three months, it should be taken over permanently not as a gift again to be given back.

With these words, I support the Resolution brought forward before the House and I congratulate the young Member of this House for the same.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Member who has moved the Resolution. All of us are worried about the closure of industrial units and it is our desire to see that none of them is closed down because it involves so many things not only from the point of view of employment but also we need badly production in various sectors which we can ill-afford to lose.

We all very well know that due to historical reasons, our country was not as much industrialised as it should have been. When more fortunate countries in this world were having industrial revolutions and were rapidly marching ahead, because we were not masters of ourselves, we could not move our economy in the way in which we wanted to do. The result is that today most of our population has to rely upon the primary sector, that is, agriculture for employment.

We all very well know that the prosperity of a country is measured by various standards. One of them is, what is the percentage of

[Shri Ghanshyam Oza]

population which is engaged in the primary sector, that is, agriculture ; what is the percentage of population engaged in secondary sector, that is industry and what is the percentage of population which is engaged in tertiary sector. This is one of the standards by which the prosperity of a country is measured. There are other things also. What is the *per capita* consumption of steel and so on. At present, we are not concerned with that aspect of the economy. We are, at present, concerned with the industrial aspect.

In this country, unfortunately, even today 70 per cent or more than that of our populatian is relying upon the primary sector, that is, agriculture, for employment, very little percentage in industry and still less in the tertiary sector of social services. If we talk of advanced countries, for example, in America, in the beginning of the century, 31 per cent of population found employment in agriculture and today that percentage has gone down to 7 per cent only. Only 7 per sent of the population is finding employment in agriculture there.

We are very much worried to see that every unit not only thrives, prospers, but also diversifies and expands. So, whenever a unit is closed down, it is not only the worry of that particular owner but, as a community, we are also highly worried about it and that is why we are taking appropriate steps when it comes to our notice to see that the industries are not closed down and that their wheels are kept running.

This Resolution was brought forward before the House before the Ordinance was issued to which my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, referred. This Resolution barring a few words would have been acceptable. For example, If I read the Resolution, it says :

> "This House is of opinion that the Government of India should take immediate and effective staps to take over all.....

—the word "all" if it is deleted—

> ".....the factories and industrial units which have been closed down during the last five years in various parts of the country....."

Then, this Resolution would have heen acceptable to us. And when the Ordinance comes before the House in the form of a legislation. I would request Mr. Banerjee to bring forward appropriate amendments if he thinks that they are necessary in the larger interests of keeping the industries running. That would be the appropriate stage. But I may allay the feelings of the hon. Members who will see that the issue of this ordinance shows how earnest we are about getting these factories running. I think, with these words I should request.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : About a clarification. Supposing anything is pending in the High Court, what would you do ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : Before the ordinance was brought, some enquiry was necessary, some investigation was necessary and that time was ulilised by the employers to rush to the High Court. Now, we have been empowered to take immediate action in certain cases. After all, we cannot preclude the jurisdiction of the High Court. People can go to the High Court and invoke Art 226 and other appropriate Articles and we have to be ready for it because, constituted as we are, we cannot shut out the jurisdiction of the High Court and the Supreme Court. We are taking care to see that it is not being resorted to the circumvent the provisions of the law and to frustrate the very objectives of this legislation. That we have taken care of.

I think after this ordinance has been issued, this resolution becomes redundant and I don't want to take much time of the House and I would request the hon. Member if he is present here to withdraw his resolution and whatever viewpoints he has put forward can be formulated in the form of amendments and brought forward when the ordinance comes up in the form of a legislation. All these points can be more appropriately thrashed out at that stage.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : I want to just mention one point to him. In the ordinance we find that there are some anti-working class measures. Now they are being deprived of their rights enjoyed by them under the existing law. Those rights are being taken away.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : That is suspension and not total deprivation.....

(*Interruptions*). When the actual legislation comes up, you can move an amendment. Even so far as the textile mills are concerned, various States have got these provisions by which they suspend the enforcement of certain rights.

DR. RANEN SEN : Why suspend the right of the workers for five years ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : They have to choose two things—either total unemployment or suspension of their rights for dues and start getting new remuneration and wages. We have to strike a balance between the two. These things can be better looked into and in greater detail at the time when the ordinance is discussed and when the legislation comes following this ordinance.

MR. SPEAKER : Has the hon mover of the resolution got anything to say ? He is absent.

There is only one amendment to this motion by Shri M. C. Daga—he is not here.

Now the question is :

"That in the resolution, *add* at the end—'in case efforts fail to facilitate their running after Government of India provides necessary financial assistance to them through the respective State Governments'." (1)

The motion was nagatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is : "This House is of opinion that the Government of India should take immediate and effective steps to take over all the factories and industrial units which have been closed down during the last five years in various parts of the country and run them as public enterprises."

The motion was negatived.

16·09 hrs

RESOLUTION RE : RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I beg to move :

"This House takes note with great displeasure and concern the galloping and unchecked all-round rise in prices of commodities, especially of things of daily need, and Government's utter failure in controlling the same."

Quoting from an economist who lives and functions in a mixed economy, it says :

> Rising price causes (1) grave injustice ; (2) severe distress ; (3) encodes savings and (4) hampers future development. It ruins all but a very few.

Consumers prices have gone up within a short period of time around 30 per cent. Government keep on saying that the situation is being closely watched, that the situation has not gone out of hands and that they are trying to create consumers' resistance. We in India are one of the lowest *per capita* income holders in the world ; vast majority of them are merged in acute poverty. The Government has shown self-imposed restraint on Government's power for monetary restraint. Mr. Ganesh, please note. The future is very gloomy. This situation will continue to operate unless people force the Government to undo otherwise. One main reason for this is the mounting increase in the money supply.

I would like to quote a paper, a very recent one. It says :

> "The capital has been witnessing an allround rise in prices of all essential commodities for the past few weeks.
>
> Shopkeepers agree there is an allround rise in prices of all commodities but they do not admit it is on account of fears of impending declaration of an emergency and possible war."……

Well, we need not take it seriously ; but then one Paper says :

> "……They merely say, "Everything is costing more now ; we are getting the commodities at higher rates ; so we are selling them at higher rates."

I don't want to go into more details.

What has happened is this continuous galloping with temporary slight fluctuations,

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

income reduced, rupee's purchasing power reduced, unemployment mounting. This is more so since the Czarina, Mrs. Indira Gandhi came into absolute power.

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't use such word.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, what is wrong in that ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not in good taste.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is quite parliamentary. I, as a political opponent, I, as a person who looks at the class character and composition of the Government in that manner.....

MR. SPEAKER : The only difficulty is, when it comes to your turn, you don't tolerate them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I beg of you, Sir, to understand the meaning of that. I can use that.

MR. SPEAKER : So long as I understand Jyotirmoy Bosu, I understand this also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In the G.D.R. Survey it is shown that the working man gets lower wages in terms of actual purchasing power of money when you compare it with the year 1947. The whole world is moving forward but Mrs. Indira Gandhi is reversing the process in India. She is responsible for the present situation. This proves the utter lack of the preventive measures being taken and lack of sincerity on their part. This only shows that the Government has conspired with the big money to defraud the majority of the poor people.

The whole purchasing power market is outside the reach of low and fixed income group today.

The last Budget brought great jubilation amongst profiteers and big business. It shows the class character of the Government and its alliance. Not a person in Government or ruling party is standing up against the enemies of society and working class and quick money makers. The socio-economic structure today in our country is cutting the worker on two points. One is, when he produces he is robbed ; the second is, when he consumes, he is robbed. This is what is happening. This is the true character of the slogan 'garibi hatao' as defined by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. So long, Mrs. Gandhi's excuses were, the presence of reactionary elements in her party. Now she is one and all and this is the outcome, Sir.

There have been entries and exits from Mrs. Gandhi's party. Their class character is revealed very clearly now. Prices affect income distribution. Government have to enforce policies to bring prices down. It also means affecting adversely the level of income of certain sections. Barring the somewhat light remedial measures for those who make noise which can make Shrimati Indira Gandhi feel a little insecure, the small peasants the landless and the low income group have been left to perish.

The outcome of this *Garibi Hatao* Government had been a taxing of Rs. 220 plus 70 crores mostly indirect and payable by the poor. Since the 1971 elections, Rs. 575 crores have been put as tax. That is the character of *Garibi Hatao*. I am a spokesman of the poor working class, and therefore, I shall be entitled to quote the retail prices that I have before me.....

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE (Betul) : Most enormous gumption.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : During 1969-71, the retail price counter shows an increase as follows. In dal, which is the poor man's protein because we cannot give any other protein to them in this country, the increase is between 25 and 50 per cent. In the case of sugar it is 10 per cent, gur 35 per cent, dalda 9 per cent, vegetables between 40 and 100 per cent, kerosene (which is mostly Government-controlled) 20 per cent, Soap 10 to 20 per cent, spices 10 to 20 per cent, cattle fodder 15 to 20 per cent, shaving blade (which requires so little steel) 30-40 per cent, rice (in West Bengal) 50 per cent, coal (domestic purposes) 20 per cent, steel and building materials 15 to 100 per cent, and so on. Even the prices of newspapers have gone up.

I shall now quote the consumer price index numbers for urban and rural labourers. They show a rise in 1970-71 over 1965-66. The year

1960 being taken as 100, the percentage rise for the different years has been of the order of 33·8, then 31·8 and then 30.2. This shows where the people are. The consumer price index rose in June, 1970 to 225, in July to 226, in August to 227 and to 228 in September. and in September 1971 to 238.81 I may tell you that we have to come forward and pay dearness allowance, which will cost the exchequer to the tune of Rs. 35 crores to the Central Government servants.

I was amused to read that the Prime Minister had said to the consumers 'Refrain from consuming'. What nonsense ? I have never heard like that anywhere else in the 20th century. Shrimati Indira Gandhi's dummy Finance Minister with clipped wings can get away by making statements. Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan is not here. Otherwise, I would have asked him 'What about price control ?'. He had promised that in Rajya Sabha on the 4th August, 1971, when the debate on the Finance Bill was going on. Shrimati Indira Gandhi knows about it. So, she had dissolved the Lok Sabha well in advance and held an early election. Otherwise, she would not have been able to face the people.

Even the State agencies like the STC and the Food Corporation and the Cotton Corporation and the steel import institution of Government take advantage of the man-made situation and serve foreign and Indian profiteers. Their purchases and sales are done through private intermediaries. They have failed to get rid of the middlemen, and they have failed to reap the benefit of bulk purchase and to give industry sufficient raw materials to keep them going in full built-in capacity. Even today, electricity generated in the public sector is sold through British monopoly in Calcutta. What a shameful condition this is.

The Reserve Bank of India and the Tariff Commission are very sincere friends of big business. They believe in merchant banking and their credit policies will speak for themselves. The nationalised banks present a wonderful story. The old owners got compensation which was about 300 per cent of the real value, which they invested elsewhere but retained control over the banks. Is it true that the custodian of a nationalised bank was arrested for malpractices and Government tried to conceal the affair and suppress the news ? Who was this exception, if that is so ?

Now, in regard to money supply, let me quote from the Bulletin of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, which clearly says:

> "But the year has turned out to be more turbulent and has witnessed a resumption of inflationary conditions reminiscent of earlier years. In December, 1969, the general price index stood at 169·8 and it was 180.9 in December 1970, an increase of 6.5 per cent.
>
> "Within the year the increase was fairly steady and sustained until September which saw the peak of 183.2. The decline since then has been very slight and one inference from this trend would be that the general cause of sustaining this steady price increase was growth of money supply".

It goes further :

> "Within the group of food articles, increase is due to edible oils which rose by 18 per cent, sugar products by 17.1 per cent, fruits and vegetables 6·5 per cent and milk and milk products 5·5 per cent. There was considerable rise of prices of other articles like tea, meat, fish etc.

These are all the whole index figures of the RBI—very conservative figures. We do not agree with these ; they are much more. They are grossly underplayed.

> "Industrial raw materials as a group have shown a high increase in price, namely 16·3 per cent. Even in this group, there was no increase in sugarcane and only a small increase in jute"—

because it goes to the poor grower—

> Here is another piece :
>
> "But underlying them there remains money supply which still stands out as an important cause of the continued upward pressure of prices. As we have said earlier, the increase in money supply is taking place faster than ever before. The following table shows how it has increased."

From 4529 crores in 1966 March it came in January 15, 1971 to 6994 crores,

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

The selective credit control was totally ineffective. The position regarding foodgrains, the basic thing, which really controls the price structure of many other items is very extraordinary. In spite of a record food output, prices are going up. We have 3 million tonnes more of foodgrains in government stock over last year's figures, and a record buffer stock of 9 million tonnes. Why are Government not releasing them to reduce prices ? The prices are rising and the green revolution and breakthrough has become nothing but a story.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : He has got topsy-turvy economics. If you release to depress prices, what will happen to the producer ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Forward Contracts Bill is nothing but an eye-wash. Food and steel prices, as I have said before, control almost every commodity price. The increase in agricultural income during this regime has gone to the rich farmer. It has not brought any benefit to the poor farmers, small farmers and agricultural labour. Actually the area under high yielding varieties of rice and wheat has increased considerably from 10.9 million hectares in 1969-70 to 13.6 million in 1970-71. As a result, when other items rose by 6.5 per cent last December, wheat price showed a slight decline. There is a serious inter-regional disparity—that is the planning they have been doing. Agricultural growth in North India, namely, Punjab showed 15 per cent while in the eastern region, in Assam, it is one per cent. Why are you not sending more foodgrains to sensitive areas and why are you not making a distribution chain for the peasants and labourers ? Otherwise, why should the big stocks be maintained at the cost of the people ? The wheat-rice ratio used to be 2 to 1. I wish Shri Shinde had been here to explain it. Now it is almost 1 to 1. why is it so ? Why are you not releasing more foodgrains to the fair price shops. It is very low ? It has come to as low as 5 million tonnes per month. Why the terrific rise of prices of pulses ? Because you have allowed free movement. You believe as the Swatantraites do in free enterprise. You are not condoning the surplus areas. Why are you getting pulses procured from the Food Corporation of India. These sharks who are playing with money and life are all protected by the Central Government.

I will give some examples. Oil and oilseeds. The price rose in spite of the fact that there was a million tonne increase in groundnut production. It says that prices have continued to rise, in spite of the million tonnes increase in groundnut production, and the index in 1970-71 being 19 per cent more than in December, 1969.

But what did the Government do ? Apart from liberal credit facilities, money supply, allowing phatka and mudka to grow and prosper, the Government positively came forward for the rescue of the big money. In June, 1971, they purposely with planning, stopped the release of soyabean oil. Mr. Ganesh, I want to know why it was done. The stocks are procured in foreign exchange—

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : Sir, can they be mentioned by their names like this ? Can they not be mentioned by their designation ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are quite correct, but it is part of the hon. Member's habit to mention like that. (*Interruption*) It is not only in respect of Mr. Ganesh. If Mr. Chavan is sitting, he would say, "Mr. Chavan." That is the habit with him. (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I can sit down if you like because it is pinching you too hard. I say, Mr. Darbara Singh, you are the Deputy-Leader of the party. Why don't you coach your men to make them more knowledgeable. I am sorry. I come back to the subject.

Now, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance,—

MR. SPEAKER : That is the right manner.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : —would you kindly tell us why soyabean oil release was stopped in June, 1971 ? This stock of soyabean oil was procured on payment of foreign exchange with people's money. The release arrested the decline in the price of oilseeds and oil. This is a clear case where the Government conspired with big finance and allowed them to make more money and allowed a price-rise in essential commodities

for the common man. You must release at least 25,000 tonnes of soyabean oil every month, supply it to the weaker sections through fair-price shops.

About sugar, the scandal is well kown and all through the Government have been the worst criminals. I want to ask, apart from collecting the fund for your party for the elections, what was the other reason for decontrolling sugar. Today's paper, *Patriot*, which is a staunch supporter of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, says :

> The Government has refused to raise the statutory price of sugarcane not because it considers the existing price fair enough, but because it has not prevented the mills from paying a higher price to the growers. The statutory price, as the Minister of State for Agriculture told the Lok Sabha, was merely a 'notional' price and the mills were in fact expected to pay a higher price in view of the higher realisations from their operations. But why should these realisations be higher than estimated at the time the sugarcance price was fixed ?.....the Government, reluctant to clamp physical control, is helplessly watching the situation.....Sugar, although not the "only example, is the most revealing example of the Government's bungling in the matter of prices. The Government could have easily ensured both stable production as well as prices by requisitioning all the stocks and releasing them through fair price shops. It could also make these tasks easier by nationalising the industry as it was committed to do under its economic programme."

Mr. Darbara Singh, where is your economic programme ?

> "But to do it, it needed to show a greater concern for holding the price line, and also for securing industry's compliance with its own regulations than it has given evidence of."

Sir, there has been a record production of sugar in 1969-70- 4.26 million tonnes. There is a stockpile of over 2.2 million tonnes. It is precisely at the time of the year, at a point, where the producers, in order to blackmail, threatened with stoppages of production to clear the stockpile.

16.30 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE *in the Chair*.]

The decontrol plea was to reduce the strain on the banks. The Government conveniently forgot the past conduct of the sugar mills. There has always been a racket following the decontrol of sugar. Now the mills are trying to reduce production. Government assured us of sugar price stabilisation. An indirect hint was given that the price will even be reduced but in actual fact the reverse has taken place. In spite of the fact that Government have assured the sugar tycoons more than the required credit the prices have been shooting up.

Sugar deliveries have been reduced. In July it was 4 lakh tonnes only. It was 75,000 tonnes less than the previous month. Why are you not withdrawing the liberal credit facility to these owners of stock-piles and owners of mills ? Why are you not releasing 6,50,000 tonnes per month ? Why are you not reimposing full control over sugar so that the poor man can afford it ?

Another commodity is the cotton textile. They are the very privileged clients of the Reserve Bank of India and the Government. They have been very generous to Mrs. Gandhi and her party during the last election and the Government has almost openly hinted to banks to keep the credit flow liberally open due to political reasons. The reason for the rise in the cotton price is that the Cotton Corporation which is a Government body purchases cotton through the middle man and not direct from the grower. The Reserve Bank's credit policy has been very liberal. The Textile Commissioner is a great friend of the trade and he will not touch the stock in the market. Government's import of cotton is given entirely to mill owners for distribution. What variety of socialism is this ? The remedy is to reverse and undo this. There is no other remedy.

The stipulation that standard controlled varieties of cloth should be 40 per cent of the total pruduction of a mill has been a standing joke. The biggest joke has come recently : Mrs. Gandhi's public warning that they must stamp the price of the cloth on every metre. They say it is a big joke. Do you know that for violation of this provision the penalty is a puny amount of seven paise per yard ? The millowners are quite willing

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

to violate that provision and pay that penalty and make money in other ways. Nobody should be allowed to violate this and the remedy is to provide that if somebody violates, there will be severe punishment. They should set up cost account audit for industrial products.

About the small retailers, if the Government was a little strict and strong, if the enforcement machinery instead of being in their payroll, worked for the people a little bit if they could put some two hundred big retailers behind the bars—they have put 20,000 people in jail under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act in Bengal—things would have straightened up.

Why is it that you are not setting up your consumer industries ? Mrs. Gandhi had to pay the cost and sacrifice her sky high ambition. If we have to achieve certain goals, it will mean affecting adversely a small minority of the society to benefit the vast majority.

I ask Mr. Chavan and Mr. Ganesh : what about enlarging the scope of the Essential Commodities Act ? When will you do it ? You have given unfettered freedom to the monopolists in pre-election months for collection of funds for elections.

I suggest the taking over by the State of the wholesale trade in foodgrains and other essential consumer articles as well as all industrial raw materials. Pending this, physical controls on sugar distribution and the price of essential commodities should be established as an emergency measure.

In order to end speculation, credits should not be advanced for holding stocks of foodgrains, other consumer goods and industrial raw materials except those for direct consumption.

The credit policy of the nationalised banks should be such as to provide no speculative credit to the monopolists and no credit to large farmers on the one hand, while providing for easy credit to the small and medium farmers including tenants as well as small and medium scale industries, professionals and other wearker sections of the people. The credit to the small farmers may be in the form of in-puts and it can be recovered in kind by fixing a fair price for the produce.

In order to eliminate the influence of the monopolists from the policy-making bodies of the banking system, the present Board of Directors should be dissolved and persons not linked with monopolists should be appointed.

Representatives of trade unions should be immediately taken on the management of the nationalised banks at all levels including the Boards of Governors of the Reserve Bank at the national and regional level.

The system of big loans on so-called bonded goods and clean overdrafts to big monopoly houses should be forthwith stopped.

Secrecy of financial transactions and accounts of monopoly houses should be abolished.

All forward trading must be immediately banned. You have brought a Bill, but it is not going to work.

I say that the price rise has been due to the fact that this Government has made no sincere efforts, but has entered into a conspiracy with big business in order to serve its own purpose. That is why today the common man is facing this mounting trouble. It is a struggle for him between life and death.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : There is panic in the capital market. There are rumours that have appeared in the *Financial Express* also. Will the Finance Minister make some statement and take the House into confidence about the position ? Will he take the steps that Government took in 1965 ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : While replying to the debate, I suppose he would be able to say something on that.

The Resolution is now before the House. Shri Jharkhande Rai, Shri S. N. Singh, Shri M. C. Dage. They are all absent.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मानता हूँ कि कीमतें कुछ

जरूर बढ़ी हैं लेकिन यह जानना जरूरी है कि कीमतों का बढ़ना कब शुरू हुआ। विशेषकर श्री ज्योर्तिमय वसु के भाषण के बाद तो यह जानना और भी जरूरी हो गया। जिस वक्त लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी वैस्ट बंगाल में पावर में आई और थोड़े दिनों के लिए केरल में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी जब पावर में आई, उस दिन से प्राइसिस बढ़ने का आयाज हुआ, तब से प्राइसिस बढ़नी शुरू हो गई। इसको मैं साबित कर सकता हूँ और वह इस तरह से कि जिस वक्त कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पावर में आई उस वक्त से खेतों में अनाज बोना बन्द हो गया और लूटमार शुरू हो गई। उसके बाद कारखानों में इण्टर-यूनियन राइवैलरी कायम करके कई कारखानों को इन्होंने बन्द करा दिया और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां प्रोडक्शन ठप्प हो गया था प्रोडक्शन कम हो गया। यह चीज इसके पहले के रेजोल्यूशन में आ गई है। इस सब के बावजूद जो थोड़ी बहुत पैदावार हुई थी उसको जब एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पहुंचाने के लिए बैगंज में भेजा जा रहा था तो बैगंज पर हमला किया गया और बहुत सी रेलों को डिरेल करने की कोशिश की गई। जब से इन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टीज ने यह आन्दोलन शुरू किया उस वक्त से चीजों की कमी महसूस होने लग गई।

कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी वाले ऐसा करते क्यों हैं, यह भी जान लेना चाहिए। इसको बताना भी जरूरी है। इसलिए करते हैं ताकि देश में बेचैनी पैदा हो और इनको थोड़ी बहुत जगह मिले और इनको पोलिटिकल कैपिटल मेक करने का मौका मिले। इस चीज को ये लोग इस वास्ते मुसलखल करते आ रहे हैं। जब डा० बी० सी० राय वैस्ट बंगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, तो वहां की इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन और पर-कैपिटा इनकम हाइएस्ट थी, लेकिन जब श्री ज्योर्ति वसु वहां पावर में आये, तो वैस्ट बंगाल की सारी इकानोमी खत्म हो गई। इसलिए कीमतों को बढ़ाने का चार्ज माननीय सदस्य के दल पर लगाया जाना चाहिए, न कि श्रीमती गांधी पर। जब से श्रीमती गांधी पावर में आई हैं, प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

जैसा कि सब को मालूम है—और श्री ज्योर्तिमय वसु को मालूम होना चाहिए—कि उन के एरिया में बगला देश से लगभग एक करोड़ आदमी आये हैं। वे लोग कोई काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उन के खाने-पीने और रहने का इन्तजाम करना जरूरी है। कई बार इस हाउस में श्री ज्योर्तिमय वसु ने कहा है कि उन लोगों को जो राशन दिया जा रहा है, उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए और उन को ज्यादा सहूलियतें देनी चाहिए। जो एक करोड़ आदमी कोई काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, अगर उन को मेनटेन करने का इन्तजाम करना पड़े, तो हमारे मुल्क में इकानोमिक स्टेन होना जरूरी है। इस वजह से थोड़ी प्राइसिज बढ़ी हैं। लेकिन उसको काउन्टर-एक्ट करने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से बहुत से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

हमारा दुश्मन, पाकिस्तान, हम पर हमला करने की ताक में है। हम अपने मिलिटरी पर्सोनेल को भी अच्छे से अच्छा खाना और पूरी सहूलियतें दे रहे हैं। उसी की वजह से भी कीमतें बढ़ी हैं।

श्री ज्योर्तिमय वसु को मालूम होनी चाहिए कि हमारे देश में कई बड़े बड़े लोगों के पास बहुत ब्लैक मनी है। श्री पीलू मोदी के एरिया, गुजरात में भी बहुत ब्लैक मनी होगी।

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोधरा) : मेरे पास कोई ब्लैक मनी नहीं है।

श्री एम० राममोपाल रेड्डी : उनके पास नहीं है, लेकिन उन की पार्टी वालों और सपोर्टर्ज के पास है। मुल्क में जितना ब्लैक मनी है, उस का तीन चौथाई गुजरात में है। यह ब्लैक मनी बाहर से दिखाई नहीं देता है। एक आइसबर्ग की तरह उसका 9/10 हिस्सा पानी रहता है और थोड़ा सा हिस्सा बाहर दिखाई देता है। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी की हुकूमत उस ब्लैक मनी को बाहर निकालने की कोशिश कर रही है। श्री ज्योर्तिमय वसु को इस मौके पर हुकूमत को सपोर्ट करना चाहिए और इस मुसीबत के समय

[श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी]

में जो कीमतें बढ़ी हैं उन का मुकाबला करना चाहिए। उन्होंने कर्मचारियों को ज्यादा महंगाई भत्ता देने की बात कही है। वह सिर्फ देने की ही बात करते हैं। उनको पैसा वसूल करने की बात भी करनी चाहिए।

उन्होंने शूगर की बात कही है। मेरा उस इन्डस्ट्री से ताल्लुक है। मैं को-आपरेटिव सैक्टर का आदमी हूँ। कंट्रोल लिफ्ट करने के बाद शूगर की कीमत बढ़ी है। लेकिन मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मिलों के पास जितना पैसा बच रहा है, वह हम पूरे का पूरा केन ग्रोअर्ज को ट्रांसफर करने वाले हैं। मैंने आन्ध्र प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर से कहा है कि चूँकि गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी पार्टी पर फिनांशल इन्स्टीट्यूशन्ज से हमें पैसा दिलाया है, इसलिए हमें केन ग्रोअर्ज को वह पैसा देने की इजाजत दी जाये, जो हमारे पास बचा हुआ है।

मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट देश में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा कर कीमतों को कम करने की कोशिश कर रही है। हालांकि हमारे मुल्क में इमर्जेन्सी डिक्लेअर नहीं हुई है, लेकिन इमर्जेन्सी की कन्डीशन्ज हैं। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य इस तरह की बातें पार्लियामेंट में कर के दुनिया को यह बताने की कोशिश न करें कि हिन्दुस्तान में प्राइसिज बहुत बढ़ रही हैं। यहां पर जो प्राइसिज बढ़ी हैं, वे दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों, और खसूसन चाइना, के मुकाबले में बहुत कम हैं।

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. I need not tell the House how the prices are rising every day. The prices of commodities are rising, for the last few years. During the current year the prices are shooting up very high. It would not be doing justice to the real fact to say that the prices are rising after the hapless creatures from Bangla Desh started coming to India. This is an attempt to pit the public against those one crore of people who have come.

The prices are rising because of many other reasons. The main reason is the failure of the Government of India to control the prices, the failure of the Government of India to go to the root of the problem to see what are the reasons for the rise in prices. There is wide-spread collusion between Government and finacial institutions on the one hand and big monopolists on the other. It is not the retail traders or the small shop-keepers who are responsible for the rise in prices. It is the big business, the monopolists who are rulling the country who are responsible for this in collusion with certain institutions and organisations and the departments of the Government of India.

The policy of the Reserve Bank and the fourteen nationalised banks has so far been to cater to the needs of big business. Most of the custodians of these 14 nationalised banks belong to the camp of Birlas, Tatas, Mahindras or Goenkas. It was revealed in the Rajya Sabha some time back how a nominee of the Birlas, Shri R. P. Shah, who was connected with the UCO Bank manipulated foreign currency during the de-valuation period in such a way that we were deprived of several crores of rupees. Yet, these sharks are still ruling the roost. The activities of those who indulge in forward markets is also well-known. Even now a major share of the credit of the nationalised banks goes to big business and only a trickle goes to the middle class and the poorer sections. Even though there has been much discussion in this House and outside on this question, Government have not done anything in the matter.

Last but not the least, there is deficit financing. Government say that the deficit by financing is to the extent of Rs. 370 crores. I claim that it will reach the figure of Rs. 1,000 crores before next January. The whole economy of the country is being blown up thanks to the ineffectiveness of the policies of the Government of India. At the same time, there is the mounting taxation on consumer goods and indirect taxation of many other articles. These are the reasons for the rise in prices.

What is the remedy suggested by the Government? The Finance Minister talks of consumer resistance.

Now the consumers are prepared to resist.

But what about the Government ? Is the Government prepared to take physical control of all the stocks and prepared to take distribution of all consumer goods ? There are people who organise consumer's resistence movement and the police is round the corner and they pounce upon the people and put them into jail. Is the hon. Minister serious about it ? I say, he is not serious at all. Therefore, I would say that the Government has not suggested any remedy.

The organised working class all over India are demanding that the Government should take adequate measures to check rise in prices, and to bring down the prices, to peg down the prices. Demonstrations have been held before the Reserve Bank and other nationalised banks to force them to change their policy. Demonstrations are held before Mr. Chavan's house in order to impress upon him the necessity to make a change in the policy. But the change is yet to come.

I say, the Government's wishful thinking of controlling the prices will remain on paper because the Government does not control the stocks. The Government is not in physical control of the stocks. The main thing needed is physical control of stocks and their distribution. Is the Government prepared to take this bold step ?

What about the Food Corporation ? Why does not the Food Corporation or any other agency control the whole procurement and distribution of all essential commodities ? What is the fear ? What is the difficulty ? Even in the capitalist countries, there are instances where wheat trade is totally controlled by the Government. Wheat is procured by the Government, and distributed by the Government, as in Australia. In Canada and in France which are classical capitalist countries, they are trying to control some of the things. And our Government is sitting tight over it and making absurd proposals of consumers' resistance.

Then, I would say, this whole credit policy has to be reversed. As I said, by the beginning of the next year, there will be total collapse of our economy. Nobody can prevent it unless within a fortnight or so a radical change in the policies of the Government in the credit policies of the Reserve Bank and other banks, is brought about. Otherwise, we are facing the ruin of our economy.

Let me warn the Government. Let not the Government be satisfied with the idea that there is deficit financing of only Rs. 370 crores, It is much more than that.

Has the Government levied any amount of tax on the profits ? I can tell this House that there are foreign companies that today exist in India which are minting millions of rupees. The Finance Minister should know it. I think, he knows it. A small company, the Colgate and Palmolive, a tooth-paste company, has a total investment of about Rs. 1 lakh, or a little more than Rs. 1 lakh, and its annual profit is Rs. 1 crore. You just imagine. Our economy is being ruined like this.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Don't use tooth-paste.

DR. RANEN SEN : The Government would say, don't use tooth-paste or soap...

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is consumers' resistence.

DR. RANEN SEN : That is not consumers' resistence. I ask Mr. Piloo Mody to be a little less frivilous. There are much more serious things than he can comprehend.

Therefore, I say, such companies are never taxed properly. What is difficulty ? Why don't you properly tax these big foreign companies ? I may tell you with all sense of responsibility that you take for instance such small companies, like, Johnson & Johnson Co. What is their capital ? You come from Maharashtra and you should know it. This Johnson & Johnson Co., producing all sorts of Baby Johnson powder, etc. with Rs. 2-3 lakhs capital in India are minting Rs. 1.50 crores profit every year.

Therefore, what is happening in our country—I fail to understand. What is the Government doing ? What is the ruling party doing ? Our friend, Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, has started a consumer resistance movement before the shops in Calcutta. But how are the poor shop-keepers responsible ? For a Horlicks bottle the shop-keeper may be charging 25 paise or 50 paise extra than what they should charge. But the manufactures are making a clean profit of

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

Rs. 4 out of Rs. 6.50. It is a well-known fact. Therefore, I say we have reached a critical situation. The burst up is going to take place sooner or later.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram almost every day assures us that our frontiers will be protected, that our Jawans are ready, that aggression will be repulsed and if a war is imposed on us, we will fight on the soil of Pakistan. It is all good. The frontiers will be protected. But what about the rear ? What takes place in the rear is also important. Can an army fight without properly organizing and re-organizing the rear ? If this price-rise goes on, it is advantageous to the profiteers and in any worse situation they will try to fleece the people more. Then the whole rear will collapse to the advantage of Pakistan, to be advantage of the imperialists.

The last point I want to make is that as I have said earlier, the All India Trade Union Congress has taken up a programme. Yesterday, the AITUC has passed a resolution giving their full support to the Government in case of a war. That they have said. The workers are prepared to make sacrifices. But what about the Government ? Is the Government prepared to see that the workers are protected from these big monopolists, that no retrenchment takes place, that the workers will be consulted at the shop-floor level and that fair price shops will be established all over India, in the villages as well as in the towns, as was done during the Second World War.

With these words, I conclude by saying, let the Government wake up to the real situation and take radical measures with boldness in both the hands.

With these words, I support the resolution.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubneshwar) : I was a little disappointed when the mover of the resolution, the hon. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu for whom I have a high regard, started posing the problem in a way and in a manner and from the way and from the manner he presented it, I was thinking to myself that perhaps he was more obsessed with our Prime Minister rather than with the evil of rising prices. I hope this is not the time and place and forum to start a tirade against the Prime Minister when the situation is so grave in the country. At this critical juncture one cannot afford to have this kind of tirade. The whole country knows and you know well and the whole Parliament knows that it is only under her able guidance that the country is passing through such difficult situation as today's with confidence...(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I would like to put some very salient questions before the House and I hope to-day this discussion will be very fruitful if we really know something about the concrete measures that the Government propose to take to tackle this problem...(*Interruptions*) Shri Piloo Mody is so inflated that I cannot be a match to him.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Ignore him and address the Chair.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : We are passing through a war-time economy with peace-time thoughts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I know from my learned friend, since when are you passing through this kind of an economy which you mention ? You are a knowledgeable man.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : You know that what war means...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You say war-time economy and so I want to know what you mean by that.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The people of the country knows what it is. I can explain to you what is war and what is peace...

AN HON. MEMBER : In the lobby.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the hon. Member address the Chair.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I bow to your ruling. I am prepared to give him a lesson on war and peace. I was just telling that we are passing through a war-time economy with peace-time thoughts. The

paradox of the situation lies here. We shall have to overcome this paradoxical situation. You will be surprised to know that the whole effort of the Government had been to increase the industrial production by 7 per cent. That is the crux of the problem now. If you had increased the industrial production by 7 per cent the concomitant phenomena of price rise may not have been there. But what has happened? Industrial production is not even 1 per cent. So, there is 6 per cent fall in the industrial production of the country. There was a survey which was undertaken which has pointed out that almost 39 per cent of the industrial units in the country are under-utilised. Even those plants which are utilised somewhat and are under production are not fully utilised to their full rated capacity because of shortage of raw materials and various other reasons. That is the position.

The second point is the question of having the necessary financial discipline. The overdrafts position of the State Governments has been of the order of Rs. 371 crores in June, 1971. I hope it has gone up by now. There was a strict directive from the Reserve Bank that there should be a strict financial discipline so far as overdrafts are concerned. We would like to know from the hon. Minister whether such strict financial discipline is being observed by them.

The difficulty is this. This is an economy when we are faced with the spiralling of arrears. Today in the morning there was a question on income-tax arrears. But I regret to say, no answer came from the Government. Today the arrears of Income-tax stands at least at Rs. 500 crores or so. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you were in the Taxation (Amendment) Bill Select Committee and you know the position. Taking together the Centre and the States, the arrears which are due to the States and to the Centre would easily come to about Rs. 1,000 crores. Can the Government throw some light on this, this spiralling of arrears to the turn of about Rs. 1,000 crores.

At present we are trying to mobilise or to raise certain additional resources by ordinances to the extent of about Rs. 70 and maybe, we are going to raise it further.

Are not the people of the country entitled to ask why the arrears are spiralling like this in an economy like ours? Can the Government afford to allow arrears to mount up and yet go on imposing fresh levies? Will it help in checking the price rise? That is the point which Government should seriously think of.

The Reserve Bank in their latest annual report which is very conservative and very cautious report have said that the present price-rise situation is today the foremost problem in the country and they have suggested various measures. I hope the hon. Minister would enlighten the House as to what further steps are being taken to implement all those measures.

The Governor of the Reserve Bank has himself said that there is a lack of investment and that is a worrying feature of the industrial growth. So, we would like to know from Government from which quarter there has been a lack of investment. When the mony supply to the public is increasing and when the credit from the banks to the private sector and to industry is increasing, why is it that the investment climate is not improving? Why was it that the Governor of the Reserve Bank was constrained to say that there was a lack of investment which was worrying very much the economic condition of the country? So, these things need to be clarified a little.

As you know very well, that for the entire Fourth Plan period, the deficit financing envisaged was only Rs. 850 crores. I do not know whether Government will or will not agree with me when I say this, but anyhow it is a matter to be worried about—that last year the deficit financing was planned to be only to the extent of Rs. 225 crores, but in 1970-71 it has gone up to Rs. 480 crores. During this year, in the six months' period that has elapsed, it has gone up to Rs. 380 crores, although it was envisaged to be only Rs. 220 crores for the whole year.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It will go up to Rs. 1,500 crores by March, 1971.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I can say that it would reach about Rs. 700 crores by the end of the financial year. I am not going to that extent as Shri Piloo Mody does...

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is the estimate the *Economic Times* that he is quoting. The *Economic Times* has given that estimate.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I had not expected him to have read it. Therefore, I mentioned it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I know that he reads the same source as I do, but I may tell him that my figure may come out to be correct after all the analysis is made...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Chintamani Panigrahi's estimate are cautious estimates.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : These are the very salient and worrying features and the basic maladies which we are facing only in our present condition. We would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to meet the price rise situation which is posing a serious problem before us. Something concrete should be done so that there could be effective control taking into consideration all the factors that are coming before us, so that the consumers and all sectors of economy may not suffer and the price rise may not go against all the plants that we are having today. And there is again the grave border situation which we are facing today.

Today, there is another feature that we are facing. That is, that some of the capital market shares are falling. Just before the Indo-Soviet treaty was signed, another attempt was made in the market to show that something was coming, and so immediately the prices went up, but again they slumped down. Today also, the capital market shares are falling, and a kind of panic is there. I hope that Government will come forward to see that this unnecessary panic is not there. It may be a calculated measure by the capital market also to safeguard again more stringent measures being brought forward by Government. The Forward Contract Bill is shortly coming into effect, and, therefore, this might perhaps be an attempt to sabotage the whole thing. Therefore, Government should be very careful. During the coming two or three months, the situation is going to be a grave one and this has to be faced boldly. Previously also, many much difficult situations have been faced boldly when the country perhaps thought that we were going to fall. I am not one of those pessimists who always sees darkness all around. So far as I am concerned, I see a new sun rising in the East, and Bangla Desh is coming. The face of this entire Indian subcontinent is going to change and this new sun which is rising in the east will be to the advantage of the people of India and to the socialists all over the world and we will win new victories by the end of this year.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will it go to the north also ?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Brave words do not produce any results. Prices have been rising in this country now for the last twenty years and the causes and reasons why they have been rising have been explained not only to the Government, not only to the ruling party, but to the public at large as to why prices rose.

What is responsible for rising prices ? Apparently, those who have the destinies of this nation in their hands do not accept the lessons that have been taught, learnt nothing from past lessons and continue with the same policies that are responsible for rising prices. My contention, and if I may be somewhat harsher, my charge, is that they are not really interested in doing anything about prices at all. They talk about prices all the time. They say that it is part of their manifesto. It is part of their intention. It is part of their socialism to bring prices down. But who is interested ? Look at the attendence here. We are the Parliament of India discussing ..

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) : Look at your own benches.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I counted and found that my percentage attendance here is larger than his. He should have counted himself before making the accusation.

For this entire year, since the last election, we have heard about nothing but this massive mandate, about the people having given them that mandate. You can see how deceived the people have been because they thought they were entrusting their destinies in safe hands instead of which they found they have entrusted their destinies to a very uninterested, unconcerned lot of people who are not even interested in something that is so vital.

Did you hear the debate on the other side ? My communist friends here and the ruling party there—what were they talking about ?

They were not talking about how prices can be brought down, not how prices can be stabilised, but how you can grab more here and more there. This was supposed to be the panacea. They have been grabbing for twenty years. Prices have not come down. They say 'close this down, stop credit'. They do not study. Look at the production figures in this country.

Why is it that prices keep going up ? There are three reasons, physical, monotary and psychological. On all the three fronts, they have failed. They cannot do anything physically. Look at the amount of deficit financing. Year after year notes are printed at the Nasik Press. Previously they all used to be serially numbered. Now you find duplicate notes appearing all ovre the place. I have in my possession duplicate notes, notes printed by the Government, certified by the treasury with the same number and the same markings.

SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE : You are now on record.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Yes, I have in my possession these notes. How did they come into the gereral stream of currency ? I had a worker from the Nasik Press write to me. He said that the trade union here is so intimidating the management that they have the run of the place.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : It is not correct. He has referred to a very sensitive thing in a very sensitive situation. There is no report as far as the Government is concerned, of the workers having intimidated the management. We have no problem there.

DR. RANEN SEN : He is maligning the workers.

MR CHAIRMAN : I have not the slightest intention to put any restraint on the hon. member. The restraint has to come from within It is a sensitive field.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I will solve the problem in this way—that I will have my say, and then, I will permit you to delete whatever part you think may me prejudicial to the issue. Because I certainly do not want to contribute to the lowering of the morale that Government has been contributing to all these years. I would certainly like to do everything possible, particulary at this critical juncture, to see that nothing is done to shake the confidence of the people in this Government such as it is. But I did receive this letter. There is no point in the Minister contradicting it.**

The contributing factors are taxes ; the Government thinks that it needs resources. One does not blame the Government, but unfortunately it does not know how to raise resources. If they were only to consult some of us we can tell them how to rise resources. You want a thousand crores, two thousand crores, I will show you how to raise them, but unfortunately they do not know how to raise resources, but you cannot raise them by squeezing the poor or abusing the rich. You do not squeeze the rich ; you only squeeze the poor. You cannot afford to abuse the poor, but you can only squeeze them. This is no policy for a Government to follow. A box of matches cost 10 paise ; six paise goes into their unholy pockets, into the Government's pocket ; and it is misspent. (*Interruption*) Mr. Reddy will never know. But some day, if he is willing, I am prepared to take him to the whole host of non-productive expenditure that takes place in this country and which can be utilised towards production.

Sir, thousands and thousands of licences are pending. Today, the procedure has become so very cumbersome that you have to approach 11 Ministries independently ; I have never found two Ministers of this Government to agree. Now, they want 11 of them to agree before one miserable licence is issued. They control a commodity even though they do not delicense its manufacture. What sort of logic is this ? You control a commodity because it is scarce, but if you do not delicense its manufacture how are you going to make up for the shortfall ? But this goes on merrily from day to day. Ministers come ; ministers go ; they huddle in chembers and discuss their political future. But who cares a damn adout the country ?

So, this business of mouthing platitudes year after year, day after day, is no good.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair-- *vide* Col. 302--03.

[Shri Pillo Mody]

You may fool the people once ; you may fool them again ; you may fool them 10 times, but it will not bring the prices down.

The same thing about employment. These two things are very closely tied together and they are both tied in with production. You have to produce. There is no other solution for you. You can worship at the alter of socialism as long as you like, and you can take your instructions from Moscow as long as you like. But till you learn to produce, there is nothing you are going to be able to do. And the one thing that they do not know is how to produce, except if it is children.

*SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am duty-bound to support the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, regarding rise in prices of essential commodities. It should not be treated that this Resolution has been moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu who belongs to the Communist Party of India (Marxist). Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has only high-lighted the explosive situation to which the people of the country have been dragged by the steep rise in prices of essential commodities and this Resolution reflects the anger and the agony of the entire people of this country.

Sir, our hon. Minister of Finance Shri Y. B. Chavan, appealed to the people of the country that they should start immediately a strong consumers' resistance movement throughout the country to check the rise in prices. I welcome this appeal of the hon. Finance Minister who through this has created in the minds of the people a fighting tendency against the ever-increasing evil of price rise. I make bold to say that the people are prepared to start a strong resistance movement and if necessary even to wage a war against this evil. But, the hon. Finance Minister has not clarified as to how the people should wage this struggle and what methods they should adopt to fight this social malady. When a responsible Minister of the Central Government, which has got all the powers in its hands to do anything it likes, speakes on the public platforms and also inside this House about the necessity for creating a consumers' price resistance movement, it is expected of him to give some guldelines regarding this movement. Are the consumers expected to go and loot the shops ? Are they to set fire to the establishments which indulge in these unfair practices ? Are they to burgle the shops and stores selling their daily necessities ? Or, are they to stage a non-violent satyagraha before such shops ? What is going to be the consequence of either non-violent methods or violent methods adopted by the people to arrest the rising prices ? I request the hon. Minister of Finance to suggest some framework within which this Consumers' Resistance Movement could be started successfully. I request the Government to realise that the people have been driven to the precipice of a violent revolution and if this situation continues the country may soon be enveloped by a social upheaval.

It is not that the prices have started rising of late. As the speakers who preceded me pointed out, I am not in a position to agree with the excuse that the influx of Bangla Desh refugees has contributed greatly to the rise in prices. During the past 24 years, this Parliament has been giving its approval to the annual Budgets of the Government and none can dispute the fact that during all these years the successive Finance Ministers of the country have been imposing all kinds of taxes on the people of the country. Has there been a single year in which no tax has been levied on the people ? I would like to know in which year the Government have given sufficient incentives for increasing agricultural production in the country ? The people of the country have realised fully well that this country's economy can reach a commanding height only through agricultural development and the country will be able to gain international respect only when self-sufficiency in foodgrains is achieved. As the Five-Year Plans which have not given due place to agricultural development have failed miserably, if the Government have think that by establishing prestige projects and big industries they will be able to remove the poverty and the distress of the people, then they will find themselves in the quicksand of failure.

Here, I would like to point out that solely guided by the welfare of the teaming millions of our country, our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi constituted the Rajamannar Committee to examine the question of Centre-State relations and he has forwarded a copy

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

of the Committee's Report to the Centre for their consideration. All the powers are now concentrated in the hands of the Centre which talk about curbing the monopoly growth in the country. Whether it is the establishment of big industries or it is about essential commodities, the powers of establishing such industries and giving directives regarding essential commodities are all in the hands of the Centre. In one word, the Centre is the sole arbiter of the destiny of the country. The Chief Ministers of all the States in the country have appreciated the necessity for the Centre to shed some of their powers and share them with the States. If the economy of the country is to develop on an even keel, then it is time to decentralise the powers now concentrated in the hands of the Centre.

Arignar Anna frequently used to say that by printing currency notes the Government will not be able to eradicate poverty I would like to know the total value of currency notes printed after independence. It is a concomitant factor that the industrial production will go down which in turn will lead to rise in prices, if the Government take frequent recourse to printing notes.

It is not only the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam but all the Opposition Parties in this House supported the Government's action in nationalising 14 major commercial banks, with the admirable objective of using the funds for the upliftment of our down-trodden society. But, today who are the Custodians of these Bank ? What kind of people they are ? How much money has been given to the poor agriculturists as loans by these Custodians ? In a parrot-like feshion, the Ministers repeat what is given as brief by the Officers. Do they know that these Custodians give them a superfluous picture of financial assistance given to the agriculturists, but in fact they have been giving lakhs and lakhs of rupees to rich people to feather their nests ? If an agriculturist imbued with the spirit of modernising agriculture happens to be a Custodian, then he will render the necessary assistance to the agriculturists. But that is not to be.

I would refer to another important factor before I conclude. At the moment the power of issuing industrial licences in the hands of the Centre. But, in fact, it is an acknowledged fact that the State Governments are more intimately connected with the industrial needs of the States, as compared to the Centre sitting in a corner. For example, the Rajasthan State Government knows what kind of industries will suit the State. Similarly, the Tamil Nadu Government knows the type of industries that can be developed successfully in Tamil Nadu. That is why I urge upon the Centre that the power to issue industrial licences should be given to the States. The Centre may retain the power to set up priority industries and other basic industries. But so far as small industries are concerned, the States should have the power to issue licences. It is also that all the consumer industries, whether it is soap manufacturing or tooth-paste manufacturing, are in the private sector and the monopolists are holding the consumers to ransom. For example, the clothes I am wearing are mill-made clothes manufactured by a textile mill of a rich man. Many such commodities which are in daily use of common people are being mannfactured by a handful of monopolists in the country who sell their goods at fancy prices. They are also aware of the fact that once in five years elections will be held and the ruling party will then have to seek their favour. But I would say that the Government will have to bear in mind the fact that they have also to seek the votes of common people during elections. Then, the people are bound to ask what the Government have done to bring down the prices of essential commodities. I would, therefore, suggest that the production of consumer industries should be taken over by the Centre and they should establish units in the public sector for producing them. Then, only the Government will be able to bring down the soaring prices. Only when such constructive steps are taken by the Government, they will be able to establish the much-talked about socialism in the country, the socialism which Shrimati India Gandhi wants to establish in the country.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has done a single service by pointing out to the Government the dangerous situation prevailing in the country and if the Government in not pay heed to that, then naturally do not a very distant future the administration will be derailed and the entire responsibility for that will be on the present Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN : At the request of the hon. Member Shri Piloo Mody excepting the first sentence in which he mentioned that he has received a letter from an employee of

[Mr. Chairman]

the Nasik Mint that the management is scared of the labour, whatever else he has stated about the Mint has to be expunged. It is at the request of the Member himself.

There is very little time. I should like Shri Daga and Shri Naik to be accommodated. Three minutes each.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is a very serious issue. It should continue on the next non-official day. This is not a thing which can be settled in two hours. It is very serious.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do understand that it is a very serious matter. I do want not only an adequate debate but really a serious debate of the matter, but that is something which is beyond me. It is the Business Advisory Committee which has decided, and I am completely bound as you know by the instructions which were given to me by the Presiding Officer who sat before me.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि तीन मिनट में मेरे भावों में जो उछल कूद हो रही है, उनको मैं व्यक्त नहीं कर पाऊँगा और साथ ही साथ उनको व्यक्त किये बिना मैं रह भी नहीं पाऊँगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार भावों को नीचे लाने में बिल्कुल भी सीरियस नहीं है । 1964 से लेकर आज तक भाव बराबर बढ़ते ही गये हैं । कीमतें निरन्तर बढ़ती ही गई हैं और बढ़ती जा रही हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार इस बात पर कोई ध्यान ही नहीं दे रही है । सरकार जनता पर केवल करों का बोझा ही लादती जा रही है । एक ही बात वह कहती है कि कीमतों की बढ़ोतरी को रोकने के लिए कंज्यूमर को संगठित रूप से लड़ना चाहिए । कभी बंगला देश का नाम लेकर टैक्स बढ़ा दिये जाते हैं । लेकिन सरकार अपनी ओर से दामों को रोकने के लिए कोई साहसपूर्ण कदम नहीं उठाती है और न उसने आज तक उठाया है । हिन्दुस्तान पर कर्जों का भारी बोझ लदता जा रहा है । नान-प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर भी बढ़ता जा रहा है और वह भी करोड़ों में जाता है । इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है । दूतावासों पर जो विदेशों में हैं भारी खर्च किया जाता है । साथ ही जो पब्लिक सैक्टर है वह भी भारी घाटे में चल रहा है । सरकार मालूम होता है कि इस सब के बारे में बिल्कुल भी सजग नहीं है और न कोई नीति बना कर चल रही है । जो बड़े बड़े लोग हैं उन पर मंहगाई का कोई असर नहीं होता है । लेकिन इस मंहगाई की वजह से जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग हैं वे पिसते जा रहे हैं, वे घिसते जा रहे हैं और नीचे की ओर जा रहे हैं । इस चीज को मुक्तभोगी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं । कभी बंगला देश का सवाल खड़ा किया जाता है और कभी यह कहा जाता है कि कंज्यूमर्ज संगठित होकर इसका मुकाबला करें । यू० एस० ए० में भाव बढ़ने के बाद थोड़े से ही समय में सौ कानून बना दिये गये थे । लेकिन आप कोई कदम नहीं उठाते हैं, कोई प्रयत्न नहीं करते हैं । काला धन देश में चल रहा है, उसको बाहर निकालने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है । कुछ को छोड़कर बाकी सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि तनख्वाह के अलावा उनके और भी आमदनी के साधन बने हुए हैं । उनके पास पैसा कहां से आता है, इसकी भी आप जांच नहीं करते हैं, इसको भी आप नहीं देखते हैं । उनका खर्चा कहां से चलता है और कैसे वे इतना खर्चा करते हैं इसको कोई देखता नहीं है । ये कुछ मोटी मोटी बातें हैं जो मैंने आपके सामने रखी हैं। और भी बातें हैं जिन की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए । पब्लिक सैक्टर घाटे में क्यों चलते हैं, इसको आप देखें । नान-प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर आप रोकें । यह बढ़ता ही जा रहा है । आप कोई सीरियस कदम उठाना नहीं चाहते हैं । आप बिल्कुल भी इस मामले में सीरियस नहीं हैं । साहसपूर्ण कदम भी आप उठाना नहीं चाहते हैं । हम लोग पांच साल के लिए आते हैं और आप भी पांच साल के लिए आते हैं । लेकिन सरकारी कर्मचारी हमेशा चलते रहते हैं । आपको कोई नीति बना कर काम करना चाहिए । भाव बढ़ते हैं तो आप उनके बढ़ने का कोई न कोई बहाना कर देते हैं । कभी आप बंगला देश का बहाना लेते हैं और कभी कोई और । लोग अब समझते हैं । आपने कितने

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

आस्टैरिटी मैशर्ज लिए हैं ? कितनी सादगी आप ने अपनाई है ? यह सवाल आज देश आप से पूछता है । सरकार मिक्स्ड इकोनोमी में विश्वास करती है और उसको लेकर चल रही है । यह जो मिक्स्ड इकोनोमी है यह समझ में नहीं आती है । आप क्या करना चाहते हैं समझ में नहीं आता है । क्या आपने इन्सैंटिव लोगों को दिया है ताकि वे ज्यादा पैदा कर सकें । जो मजदूर फैक्ट्री में या किसी उद्योग में काम करता है और वह अधिक काम करता है, अधिक उत्पादन करता है तो क्या आपका कानून यह कहता है कि उसको ज्यादा तनख्वाह दे दो । कानून आपका यह कहता है कि वहां मिनिमम वेजिज़ एक्ट लागू हो जाए । कोई किसी को इंसैंटिव ज्यादा काम करने का नहीं दिया जाता है । काम करने का यह तरीका नहीं है । लोग जो जुल्म सह रहे हैं क्या इसका दोष हम पर नहीं है ? क्या यह हमारा कर्त्तव्य नहीं है कि हम देखें कि लोगों को ज्यादा कीमतें अदा न करनी पड़ें ? आप केवल मात्र यह कह कर संतोष कर लेते हैं कि कंज्यूमर्ज आन्दोलन शुरू करें । अब वे गरीब रोटी कमायें या आन्दोलन करें ? वे अपना भरण पोषण करें या आन्दोलन करें ? मैं कहूँगा कि यह हमारी खुद की गलती है जो भाव बढ़ते हैं । आप खुद का यह कसूर है कि आप काले धन को पकड़ते नहीं हैं । चोरों को पकड़ा नहीं जाता है । सख्त कदम उठा नहीं सकते हैं । आप गरीबों का दर्द नहीं जानते हैं क्योंकि आपकी अपनी हालत ठीक है । वही उनका दर्द जान सकता है जिसको खुद दर्द होता है ।

जब कभी मंहगाई बढ़ने का सवाल उठाया जाता है तो यहाँ आकर एक स्टेटमेंट निकाल दिया जाता है और कारण बता दिये जाते हैं । बंगला देश का बहाना बना दिया जाता है । लेकिन आप कितनी आस्टैरिटी बरतते हैं, इसको तो आप बतायें । कितना नान-प्लान एक्सपैंडीचर कम करते हैं, इसको तो आप बतायें । आज भी कितने ज्यादा मिनिस्टर बने हुए हैं, इसको देखा नहीं जाता है । कितना उन पर साल में खर्च होता है इसको देखा नहीं जाता है । जिस काम को वे करते हैं उस में वे कम्पीटेंट हैं या नहीं, इसको देखा नहीं जाता है । अपने सबजैक्ट को समझते हैं या नहीं इसको देखा नहीं जाता है । सरकारी कर्मचारी जो लिखकर दे देते हैं या जो आंकड़ा बता देते हैं, उसको वे हमारे सामने रख देते हैं । कितना विदेशी दूतावासों पर खर्च होता है, कितना नान-प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर होता है, उसको देखा नहीं जाता है । सरकार बिल्कुल ढिलमिल नीति पर चल रही है । कोई कदम वह नहीं उठाती है । जवाब देने के लिए केवल जवाब दे देती है । 1964 के बाद से आज तक मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस चीज के भाव कम हुए हैं ? क्या कभी भाव घटे हैं ? मैं तो कहूँगा कि आने वाले तीन चार साल में भी ये भाव नीचे नहीं आयेंगे । आप ने जो गेहूँ इकट्ठा किया है वह सड़ रहा है । गोदाम आपके पास नहीं हैं । वह बाहर पड़ा हुआ है । सात अरब का धान आपने इकट्ठा किया है, उसकी क्या हालत होगी, क्या आपने कभी सोचा है ? सरकार को उसकी कोई चिन्ता नहीं है । सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाहें आप हर साल बढ़ा देते हैं । मंहगाई जब बढ़ती है तो कुछ न कुछ उनकी तनख्वाहें आप बढ़ा देते हैं । उससे गवर्नमेंट का खर्चा बढ़ जाता है । सभी स्टेट्स में घाटे के बजट पेश किए जाते हैं । स्टेट्स ओवर ड्राफ्ट लेती है । वहां कोई विकास का काम नहीं होता है । कम्युनिटी डिवलेपमेंट में कोई विकास का काम नहीं हो रहा है । करोड़ों रुपया सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर खर्च कर दिया जाता है । उनकी तनख्वाहें बढ़ती जाती हैं । क्या कभी आपने साधारण आदमी की इनकम बढ़े, इसके लिए कदम उठाया है । उसकी तो बढ़ती नहीं है लेकिन जो सरकारी कर्मचारी थोड़ा बहुत पढ़ा लिखा है उसकी बढ़ जाती है चाहे उसका काम कुछ भी हो । सरकार साहसपूर्ण कदम नहीं उठाती है । जिन सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाह हजार-पंद्रह सौ है अगर उनको मार्किट में भेजा जाए तो वे साढ़े चार सौ या पांच सौ से ज्यादा नहीं कमा सकते हैं । कीमतें कम हों, इस पर आप विचार करें और साहसपूर्ण कदम उठायें, यही मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है ।

SHRI B.V. NAIK (Kanara) : Mr. Chairman I heard the very informative speech of Professor Ranen Sen. One of the points which he made out was typical of our friends on the other side, who look at the entire Indian economy as though it is lived in urban areas. While he predicted the collapse of the Indian economy, the reason which he gave was the high profits that are being made by some of the concerns like Johnson and Johnson the manufacturers of prickly heat powder, the Palmolive shaving stick manufacturers and another concern making tooth-pastes. I think it would be a very sad day if the Indian economy were to collapse simply for the reason that we do not have adequate tooth-paste or shaving cream or prickly heat powder for that matter, I do not think that the innate strength of the Indian economy rests either in big cities or on urban products and that the Indian economy will collapse simply because we do not have these fancy goods in our market meant for the people who seem to constitute a microscopic minority.

But I do see the point that the effect of the price rise is going to affect both rural and urban areas. The effect of the price rise has been particularly on the weaker sections of the society, and the weaker sections of the society stay principally in the villages. They may constitute as much as one-third of the total Indian population. It is this unorganised sector, which is not represented either by our friends on the right, or the friends in the middle who spoke with such vehemence, and it is this unorganised sector for which we the new Congress are morally responsible for whom we have taken the responsibility and for whom we feel a greater amount of compassion, than the urbanised leftists groups in our country, or the highly organised rightist groups like the hon. Member, Shri Piloo Mody, who asked us to produce and produce more, would care to admit.

The principal area where our economy and particularly, the price rise hurts is in respect of the foodgrains. In that too, unfortunately, some slight figurative mistake that the price of wheat has remained stable while the price of rise has gone up has crept in. About the wheat-rice price ratio, formerly it was 1 : 1 and now it is 1 : 2. But by mistake, he said 2 : 1. It has jumped from 1 : 1 to 1 : 2.

We can understand, in spite of the hon. Member, Dr. Ranen Sen's contention to the contra, that we can hold East Bengal problem or the Bangla Desh refugees numbering 1 crore as principally responsible for the rise in price of foodgrains. We can see that there is a direct correlation between the rise in price of foodgrains, particularly, the staple food of our friends who have come from outside, namely, rice, while in respect of wheat, there has not been such an appreciable rise or, in some pockets, there has been actually a decline in respect of price of wheat. There has been a justifiable reason why the usual recourse, that is the imposition of food controls, is not to be thought of. The re-imposition of food controls in the wake of East Bengal refugees would have to be given a considerable amount of fore thought.

Under the circumstances, I would say that the rise in price particularly in respect of foodgrains, namely, rice, is directly attributable to our national policy or to our policy in regard to refugees who have come into this country.....(*Interruption*) I agree that it would be to harsh to make East Bengal refugees as scape-goat, but it is not harsh to call a spade a spade.

I would like to make a point in respect of this consumers' resistance movement and would urge upon the Government to accept either one of the two alternatives before us. As soon as possible, particularly, in areas of deficit food production, and particularly where staple food is rice, there will have to be a considerable amount of rushing in of foodgrains and opening of fair price shops and even subsidising the distribution of foodgrains. If we are today in a position to take care of about 10 million refugees who have come from East Bengal, why is it not possible for us, simultaneously, to subsidise the foodgrains particularly their staple food for the weaker sections of our population in the interim period, that is, before a decision is taken for the re-imposition of foodgrains control when the situation goes out of hand ? For that decision, we have been waiting for the last 8-9 months. But for the sake of this rise which is definitely severe, it is not necessary to rush in. Let us not rush in like the people who rush in where angels fear to tread. (*Interruption*) I would like to tell the hon. Member that at least one-third of population in our villages are not even fortunate enough to eat sugar. They eat jaggery whenever it is available to

them. That shows that there is inadequate appreciation of the difficulties of economic conditions of the rural people by our friends on that side of the House.

I would, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister that there should be certain steps taken for expediting the relief, particularly, in those areas along the west coast and such other pockets of dire poverty in our country where the weaker sections of the population are at a stage of quasi-starvation.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : Sir, before you call the Minister to speak, I want to make one suggestion.

This is a very vital issue and it concerns very much the whole of the nation. Therefore, I would request you to kindly carry this debate to the next day.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As I have said already, I myself consider this issue extremely important. There should be adequate debate and a serious debate. There is no indication here as to when this debate commenced. I think we commenced the debate at 4·10. So, it cannot be over today, It will have to be taken over next time.

I will call the Minister now. He will take as much time as he wants. But we will adjourn at six.

.....(*Interruptions*) You want to speak on the next day ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is not prepared.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I expected a very good performance from you, but after hearing you, I feel really disappointed. I am really prepared to reply.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Sir, this is a very worrying problem for the whole nation. The prices have gone so high that the life of the common man has become very difficult. Everything has gone high-cereals, cloth, medicine, sugar, oils, match box and everything has gone up and the poor people and he people of low income really find it difficult how to pass the days.

Now, the reasons are obvious. It is a complete failure of this Government that the prices have gone so high. They have failed to hold the price line and the economic situation is really alarming. You see the growth rate. The growth rate has not gone up according to the expectation. Same is the case with regard to investment. Then there is deficit financing. When the Budget was presented in this House, the Finance Minister had assured the House that the deficit will not increase. But what has happened ? I think the deficit has gone up much higher than the estimated deficit. And it will go still higher. The Finance Minister in this House once said that there is a parallel currency to the official currency—black money. He said once in this house that there is the parallel currency of the black money.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : Currency is only one. It is not parallel..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I think this is what the Finance Minister has stated in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is an economy of black money.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : There is a parallel economy of black money...(*Interruptions*) So you have given abnormal purchasing capacity to those who have that black money and that has created this cost of living going high. They are helpless.

They have gone to the people with the slogan '*Garibi Hatao*'. But, thereafter, they have turned their back to the people.....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : No.

MR. P. M. MEHTA : Mr. Piloo Mody rightly pointed out and asked now many Members are here present in the House in discussing this very vital issue which concerns the whole nation ? They turn their back to the people ; they have become power-arrogant and power-drunk. Excuse me for saying these harsh words. They are responsible for this position ; they have created this position. This Bangla Desh problem is also one of their own creation. Had the Government acted in time in March 26 or so or even in middle of April and recognised Bangla Desh, this

[Shri P. M. Mehta]

position would not have arisen. They have failed there also. Now they are saying, because of Bangla Desh this situation has arisen. This is, I think one-fourth true.....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Not even half ?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Not even half ; it is only one-fourth true. What is the consumer resistence ? The purchasing capacity of the consumer is very low. They are not even able to purchase their essential commodities for their daily lives. How are you going to ensure consumer resistence ? Have you got any scheme which you can try ? Can you go to the people and tell them, this is the way you can resist higher prices ? Is there any such scheme ? Or, is it merely a suggestion for gheraos and picketing of shops ? If it is so, you should come out openly.

Regarding employment, when the growth rate is low, when the investment is low, naturally, there will not be the scope for more employment. Employment will also be at a lower rate. You have not created more jobs for the educated youths and uneducated youths, for our technicians and engineers seeking jobs. Today, we read in the papers that the graduates are being asked to go for the bus conductors' jobs. This is the position which has been created.....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : That only shows the dignity of labour.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I have no objection if we all really believe in this dignity of labour. But you know, this is the compulsion of circumstance because of which we ask our graduates and young people to go for the bus conductor's job. It is because you know you cannot provide them with any other job. Therefore, you are asking them to go to the bus-conductor's job. It is not fair. We should not satisfy ourselves that this is dignity of labour. Charity should begin at home.

SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE : This is only bureaucratic mentality, to say that one should not go for the bus conductor's job.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I do not mean that way. I myself worked in the factory for 8 hours a day as a weaver, as a fitter, as a jobber. I know the dignity of labour. Don't teach me.

The circumstances are such that our engineers and technicians and our educated people do not know how to enter into employment, because there are no avenues. There is inflation ; there is black money ; there is low rate of production and investment and mounting unemployment. This is the position today. I would appeal to the Government to come out with positive measures to meet this alarming situation. Thank you.

श्री आर० वी० झड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव सी० पी० एम० के माननीय सदस्य द्वारा लाया गया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ । उसका कारण यह है कि यह प्रस्ताव अच्छा है और उस में जनसंघ की ओर से भी कुछ न कुछ आहुति जानी चाहिए, इसलिए मैं उसे सपोर्ट करता हूं । दरअसल शासन ने भी इस पर विचार किया था और सभापति महोदय, इसमें आप का भी एक वक्तव्य है :

"On 16th October, the Finance Minister Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan is understood to have agreed to examine the suggestion of Mr. N. K. P. Salve that the Government should award cost to those....."

Sir, you have also taken part in this.

और यही इस में लिखा हुआ है :

"The Government determination of limiting deficit financing and holding the price-line is necessary for enlarging the scope of the Essential Commodities Act, as was expressed by Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan. Winding up the second-day discussion at the parliamentary consultative committee for the Finance Ministry, when criticism was made of the lack of effective measures to arrest price rise, he said the Government was seriously concerned over it."

आप भी इस में शामिल थे कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में और आप ने कहा है कि गवर्नमेंट ने कोई एफेक्टिव स्टेप्स नहीं लिए । जो मिडिल मैन है

उसने फायदा उठाया है और काश्तकार को कोई फायदा नहीं मिला है। अभी जो बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ उसके बाद प्राइसेज एकदम कैसे राइज हो गई उस के बारे में बताया है :

"According to the survey, the prices per k.g. of masoor pulse has increased from Rs. 1.28 to Rs. 2."

In the case of *udud* gram, it has increased from Rs. 1.15 to Rs. 1.90, in the case of *gur* from Rs. 1.20 to Rs. 1.75, in the case of *besan* from Rs. 1.22 to Rs. 1.28, in the case of mustard oil from Rs. 4.40 to Ks. 5.40, in the case of Kerosene from Rs. 9.75 to Rs. 11.11 for 18 litres. Even the prices of baby foods have gone up. In the case of Ostermilk, the price has gone up to to Rs. 6.80, and the difference is between 55 and 60 per tin. The same thing is true for Glaxo and other baby foods. The price per k.g. of potatoes has gone from Rs. 0.60 to Re. 1, that of onions has gone up from 0.30 the Re. 1.

यह बंगला देश की समस्या है या शासन की समस्या है ? मंहगाई क्यों होती है इसके बारे में भी बताया है कि यह जो पैसे की मीटिंग होती है, नोट्स निकलते हैं, उसकी वजह से मंहगाई होती है। उसका मैं उदाहरण बताता हूँ—

"Money supply in India has followed a disconcertingly rising trend ; during the past two years ; money supply with the public has gone up from Rs. 2868.61 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 6353.65 crores in 1969-70."

यानी मनी सप्लाई ज्यादा बढ़ी है, उससे यह मंहगाई बढ़ी है, यह इसी उद्धरण में दिया हुआ है। आज आप बाजार में जायेंगे तो देखेंगे सारी चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं। बंगला देश के कारण टैक्सिस तो बढ़े हैं और सभी लोग बंगला देश के लिए त्याग करने को तैयार हैं लेकिन कीमतों को रोकने के बारे में आपने क्या कदम उठाए हैं इसके बारे में सवाल उठाया गया था। इस के उत्तर में चव्हाण साहब ने कहा था कि सभी कंज्यूमर गुड्ज के दाम बढ़े हैं। उसके लिए कंज्यूमर गुड्ज कोआपरेटिक सोसाइटीज होनी चाहिए, यह उन्होंने कहा था। मेरा कहना यह है कि गवर्नमेंट को इनिशिएटिव लेना चाहिए इस मामले में। पहले भी जब लड़ाइयां हुईं और जब जब लड़ाई चलती है तो कंट्रोल्ड शाप्स खोली जाती हैं और कंट्रोल प्राइस रहती है जिस की वजह से कीमतें नहीं बढ़ती हैं। लेकिन शासन ने कोई ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया है। काटन का भाव इस साल ढाई सौ रुपये है जबकि पिछले साल में वह साढ़े तीन या चार सौ रुपये था। उसका कारण यह है कि काश्तकार को भूखा मारा गया—

सभापति महोदय : आप अपना भाषण अगली बार जारी रखें।

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock of Monday, November 29, 1971/Agrahayana 8, 1893 (Saka)

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